General

Meharry Medical College Is Seen As Future Regional Center For Negroes

Journal Knoxville, Tenn.
4-23-44

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22 (AP)—Envisioned by its president as a future regional center where all Southern States might place their Negro professional medical students for training, Meharry Medical College for Negroes here took a stride toward this goal recently when it was granted a $4,300,000 endowment fund by the General Education Board, President Edward L. Turner said today.

"The endowment makes Meharry an institution that now can go ahead with a developmental program during the course of the next several years which unquestionably shall obtain the interest and support of other foundations and individuals," Doctor Turner asserted.

A prime point of the program, he said, is to attempt to solve "one of our greatest professional problems—that of providing in this area one excellent, adequately equipped and competently staffed medical training center for Negroes instead of a lot of piddling ones."

"We have the physical plant and compent faculty necessary for such a center," he added. "The college already has contracts with the State of Tennessee for the training of approximately 30 of its Negro medical students and Virginia has just enacted legislation baking it possible enroll at least 40 of its students annually at Meharry."

A number of other states are beginning to make inquiries into the possibility of similar arrangements, he said. 4-23-44

The faculty of approximately 90 is composed of both white and Negro department heads and instructors. President Turner, who also is professor of medicine, is white, as are Dr. M. Don Clawson, director and professor of dentistry, and Mrs. Rebecca Timbres Clark, acting dean and director of nursing education.

Among the Negro department heads are Dr. Michael Bent, dean of the school of medicine and professor of bacteriology; Dr. W. H. Grant, director of clinical laboratory technology; Dr. Harold West, head of the department of biochemistry; Dr. William S. Quinland, head of the pathology department; Dr. Daniel T. Rolfe, head of the department of physiology; Dr. Walter Maddux, pediatrics department head, and Dr. Matthew Walker, recently appointed as acting head of the department of surgery. 4-23-44

"We are trying to meet an educational challenge—trying to do as good a job as we can with carefully selected students and the best personnel we can get—regardless of race or creed or any other factor," Dr. Turner said. "And we have no race problem among our faculty. The negro and white physicians have developed a mutual respect based on knowledge of each individual's personal skill."

At least 40 of the staff members have been sent under Rockefeller Foundation and other scholarships to the foremost medical centers of the nation for specialized training, he said.

The recent endowment, which replaces a heretofore annual grant of $160,000 from the General Education Board, will allow even more trained personnel additions and the working out of more adequate long-range program, Turner explained. "Nothing of greater significance could have happened to our institution at this moment," he added.

Even before this stabilization of the school's basic program, Meharry had climbed to a place in the sun. It is the largest and one of the only two medical colleges for Negroes fully accredited by the Association of American Colleges and is rated "Class A" by the American Medical Association, Dr. Turner said.

Its present 450 students come from all parts of the United States and its alumni are practicing in an even wider area, he said. Its modern plant, including a teaching hospital, stretches over a 6-acre campus and represents an investment of $2,500,000. Additional income aside from the endowment, is derived from the hospital, tuition fees and gifts.

Consideration is being given to a merger of Meharry with nearby $3,250,000-endowed Fisk University, but the matter is strictly in the "discussion and study stage," Dr. Turner asserted. 4-23-44

Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk, commented that "boards of trustees move deliberately, and a merger could not be expected to take place in less than a year."

Combination of the two institutions into a single university unit would create one of the largest and best endowed Negro educational centers in the nation.

Negro Dentist Increase Urged

Constitution - Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 6.—(AP) Dr. J. H. Steagall, president of the Georgia Dental Association, announced today he would recommend at the association's annual meeting next month that scientific sessions be opened to Negro dentists.

Georgia, with a Negro population of about 1,800,000, has only 53 licensed Negro dentists, Dr. Stegall declared, adding:

"More Negro dentists are urgently needed. The white dentists should encourage more Negroes to study dentistry." 4-8-44

Dr. Stegall said he did not propose opening association membership to Negroes but believed their attendance at scientific clinics would "undoubtedly result in raising the standards" of the Negro practioners.

Dentist Head Recommends Aid To Negroes

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
5-9-44

President Dr. I. H. Stegall, of Lindale, president of the Georgia Dental Association, recommended to the body in convention here Monday that a committee be appointed to work with the Negro dental profession in an effort to encourage more qualified Negroes to take up denistry, and also asked that Negro dentists be invited to the "scientific part of our meetings".

President Stegall said the latter plan has worked satisfactorily in Alabama and Florida. 5-9-44

"One of the greatest problems confronting denistry in the South is the inadequate dental care of our Negro population." he said. "Today the 53 Negro dentists in our state are trying to serve the dental needs of 1,080,000 or 34.7 per cent of the population of Georgia. As a result the Negro population is suffering tremendously by lack of dental care."

DR. VENSON RE-ELECTED

Commercial Appeal
Memphis

Memphis Negro Again Heads Pan-Tennessee Dental Association

Dr. Ira Q. Venson, Memphis negro dentist, has been re-elected president of the Pan-Tennessee Dental Association at its eleventh annual meeting, the first president to succeed himself in the history of the organizaiton. Dr. Venson was re-elected because of his advanced program of encouraging financial aid for negro dental students. Memphis, Tenn.

Other officers are Dr. C. J. Bates, Memphis, president-at-large; Dr. E. T. Fields, Chattanooga, treasurer and Dr. J. B. Singleton, Nashville, executive secretary.

Clinical demonstrations were conducted by Dr. E. J. Justis, Dr. L. C. Templeton, Dr. George G. Graham and Dr. Harold P. Thomas, Memphis dentists, and by Capt. W. M. LaBelle of Kennedy General Hospital. 6-17-44

Dr. W. A. Porter, Memphis, and Dr. Ira W. Harrison, Yazoo City, Miss., negro dentists, also gave demonstrations.

Negro Dentists Hit Jimcrow

The Worker - New York, N.Y.
5-27-44

CLEVELAND.—In a welcoming speech to the National Dental Association, Negro dentists group, meeting in the Masonic Auditorium here, Mayor Frank J. Lausche said that visiting delegates to the five-day dental meeting would find Cleveland "a city in the forefront of communities striving for equalization of peoples."

He praised the performance of the Negro people in the war effort: **"In this war the Negro people have been devoted and patriotic even where they have not enjoyed all the rights that should be theirs under our constitution. Here in Cleveland we know and recognize that devotion. The barbs and sharp edges between groups have been removed by our common war effort."**

Dr. William O. Claytor, president of the National Dental Association, charged in his opening address to the 600 delegates that polltax southern states discriminate against Negroes, denying them their share of federal grants and services for public health work. 8-27-44

HEALTH DISCRIMINATION

Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham, Alabama, stressed the great need in the South for more dentists.

In the South there is only one dentist for 12,000 Negroes, Taggart told the delegates, and "one dentist can only treat 1,500 patients in a year."

The 31st annual convention heard reports on professional progress in technique, and recounted participation in the war effort.

President Claytor stated the general theme of the convention as **"a fuller preparedness of the membership to meet the postwar national health needs and to extend the benefits of the profession to the farthest areas of the nation, wherever Negro dentists are located."**

Present Dental Clinic at U. of Georgia

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
7-1-44

Major Raymond King, white, watches Capt. Aloysius B. Cuyjet of the Tuskegee Army Air Field insert a new crown during a three-day clinic on methods and procedures in modern dentistry, which the two ranking dentists of the TAAF Station Hospital presented recently at the University of Georgia in Augusta. They were guests at the annual meeting of the Georgia Dental Society. Capt. Cuyjet's home is inPhiladelphia.

Dr. Morris Gains Fame By Building Clinic

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
4-22-44

By DETON J. BROOKS JR.

It is only natural that Dr. J. Spurgeon Morris, one of the two co-founders of Provident hospital Dental Department has unusual ability as an organizer, for he is the son of the man who was president of the National Baptist Convention for 28 years.

His father, Rev. Elias C. Morris, was head of the Negro Baptist from 1892 (eight years before Spurgeon was born) until his death in 1922, and only a gifted organizer could remain head of an organization representing over a million members for so long a period of time. It is no wonder that his son, who was brought up in this atmosphere should accept a task that older, more mature dentists had shied away from.

When Spurgeon Morris graduated from Northwestern University Dental school in 1925 thoroughly indoctrinated with the most modern techniques in dental surgery, he was amazed to find that the only Negro hospital in the community—an institution servicing an area with a population larger than that in some small cities—had no dental facilities at all. 4-22-44

He discussed this situation with some of the city's older dentists. They saw the need but shrugged their shoulders. They were making money in private practice; they didn't want to make the necessary sacrifice of their time and energy for what they considered a thankless and difficult job.

Sticks To Task

But Morris persisted. As he says, "I could not see how we could justify our long years of training, if in the most progressive Negro community in the world, we did not make some effort to provide the people with facilities comparable to what white people had."

So, together with Dr. William Benson he set out in 1927 to organize Provident's dental department. It is hard to realize the difficulties they encountered unless one can visualize Provident of 1927. It was located on Dearborn and Thirty-sixth streets, in an old red-building which had outlived its usefulness. 4-22-44

The institution was poor, and the equipment was inadequate. Both Drs. Benson and Morris had to use their own instruments for there were no hospital funds with which to buy them. They found it extremely difficult at first to get competent dentists to assist them in overflow clinics, for after one experience in trying to work under the most trying conditions these other men would give up in disguest. But Morris persisted. Today Provident's dental department which includes full clinical service and which is run on a full time basis fully justifies his vision.

Career Tied To Provident

Looking back now on Dr. Morris's career one can see how closely his success has been tied to that of the department he helped create. They have matured together. When he first affiliated himself with Provident, he was a young fellow, not long out of dental school. For 12 years he headed this department, six years at the old building, and then when the hospital was reorganized in 1932 and moved to its present location, He remained as its head for six years more. By then, other competent dentists were on the staff and in a democratic fashion they now rotate the chairmanship of the department.

The year the hospital was reorganized, Morris was selected for one of two fellowships for post-graduate study at his alma mater, Northwestern university. When he finished he was given the rank of senior attending dentist, which he still holds. 4-22-44

Morris is one of those individuals who is perfectly suited to his profession. As far back as he can remember that's all he ever wanted to be. As a boy in his hometown of Helena, Ark., he could be found in most of his spare time in the office of a dentist friend of his father.

"I used to like to watch him construct bridges, etc.," Morris commented, "I'd tingle in anticipation of the day I'd be able to handle those shiny silver instruments."

Saw Riot

While he knew the profession he was going to follow, it took a major tragedy to make him decide where he would practice. This was the so-called Elaine race riots which occurred in a little suburb of Helena in 1920 in which four brothers were brutally murdered. Morris had just returned for the summer vacation from Howard uuiversity where he was then attending school. He had a chance to see first hand the lengths

Liked Sports

Morris had the advantages of good training, he was also a regular and an excellent athlete. In Stockholm he sat longs to all the first-rate societies and tried which include the American Dental Association, The National Dental Association, The Chicago Dental Society and the Lincoln Dental Society. 4-22-44

Though Dr. Morris is not his native Chicago is not his native city, he has made his presence felt here in the 19 years he has made it his home. And though he is still laughingly says, "Professional baseball is the only relatively a young man, his contribution to the city's welfare has been of immeasurable value.

While Morris had the advantages when he attended an international church conference held in Stockholm, Sweden. Enroute the party stopped in England, where Spurgeon had a chance to hear his father preach in Westminster Abbey. In France they visited Paris. Spurgeon liked to stroll down the boulevards and look up at Eiffel Tower. "It was

Like most competent men in the

While Morris was reared in the South, he had a chance to get a

"Professional career which I ever saw," he sat in Stockholm he sat and tried which include the out what the delegates who any languages were saying.

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Local Dentist Lauded For His Accomplishments

World — Memphis, Tenn.
6-20-44

For the first time in the 11-year history of the association, a retiring president was re-elected to serve a second term. That was the unusual distinction conferred on Dr. R. Q. Venson, leading Memphis dentist, religious worker and civic leader last week. (It has been along-time rule of the organized Negro dentists of Tennessee to allow a president to serve only one term.)

But when the Pan-Tennessee Dental Association met here last week, the rule was broken. Dr. Venson's work in building up the organization—in taking the lead in the promotion of membership (nearly all of the state's Negro dentists are member of the organization)—the local dental leader's sponsorship of movements to encourage the study of dentistry by young Negroes, and his work in supporting the dental school at Meharry Medical College as well as elsewhere—"sold" him for a second term to his colleagues.

The Pan-Tennessee Dental Association held their annual meeting June 13, 14 and 15, in Memphis.

6-20-44

The meeting was called to order by President R. Q. Venson. A number of dentists from neighboring states attended.

The executive officers were elected as follows: R. Q. Venson, DD. S. of Memphis, president; J. B. Singleton, DD. S of Nashville, executive secretary; C. J. Bates, DD. S. of Memphis, president-at-large; E. T. Fields, DD. S. of Chattanooga, treasurer.

E. F. Justis, DD. S. of Memphis, member of Ninth Dental Association, was instrumental in having these clinicians: L. C. Templeton, DD. S., instructor in Dental Surgery and Exodontia, University of Tenssessee, member of the American Society of Anesthesia.

George G. Graham, DD. S., president of Ninth District Dental Society, Tennessee State Dental Association.

J. B. Edmonds, DD. S., instructor in Crown and Bridge; Dental Materials and Metalography, University of Tennessee, Department here last week as something other than maids and bellhops.

At special invitation of Dr. E. L. Lunsford, president of the Florida State Dental Association convening in Miami, Negro dentists in the state attended all sessions of the meet and also the annual luncheon held at the

For the past four years the dental association has broken a long standing tradition by inviting Negro dentists throughout the state to attend their scientific sessions. The color bar was previously broken in Hollywood, Tampa, Jacksonville and St. Petersburg.

It was revealed that while invited to attend the luncheon, all Negro dentists were seated separately in the patio of the hotel.

The colored dentists in attendance were mostly members of the Florida Negro Dental association which is a branch of the Florida Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association. Out of state dentists came from Atlanta, Columbus, Tuskegee, Augusta, Opalacha and Valdosta.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Florida Dentists In Interracial Meet

12-2-44

MIAMI (ANP) — For the first time since its construction, Negroes set foot inside the exclusive, white Sea Isle hotel

the Phyllis Wheatley Association.
The local chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority entertained visiting sorors at a luncheon at Phyllis Wheatley on Thursday.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
-DC-44

Clio Dentists at Ohio Convention

CLEVELAND--Dr. R. L. Thompson took office as president of the National Dental Association convention which was held at the Central High School here, and attended by Clio delegates.

Dr. W. H. Harris is president of the Forest City Dental Association which was host to the visiting dentists.

The five members of the executive board chosen for 1945 were Dr. L. C. Edwards, assistant secretary, Washington; E. E. Melton Knoxville, Tn.; O. W. Dorsey W. W. Hill, and W. L. Springer, Cincinnati.

Vice-presidents named regional vice presidents are Drs. C. W. Bonar, Orange, N. C.; W. H. Harris, Cleveland; John Chiles, Staunton, Va.; M. M. Mac - el, Natchez, Miss; W. B. Jackson, Kansas City, Kan, and C. E. Littlore Houston.

Officers elected for 1944 were Dr. W. W. Taggart, Birmingham, president-elect, and Dr. C. W. Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Anne L. Williams of Chicago was installed as head of the women's auxiliary. The 1945 annual convention will be held at Louisville.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
6-26-44

38a-1944

Dental Auxiliary Creates Loan Fund For Worthy Students

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

8-26-44

The ninth annual convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the National Dental Association, was held in Central High school, Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 15-16 1944. National president, Mrs. LeRoy W. R. Gates, Darby, Pa., presided.

The reports read by the State and Regional vice president showed many worthwhile projects in the various states during the year.

The most outstanding accomplishments of the National body was; first the creation of the Student Loan Fund for the purpose of assistant worthy students in the study of dentistry and dental hygiene.

8-26-44

Secondly, the auxiliary voted to join the "Council of Negro Women, Inc," Washington, D. C., for the purpose of supporting the work of Negro women throughout the nation.

Many Social Affairs

The local Auxiliary to the Cleveland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutiacal association, under the guidance of Mrs. W. F. Richie, president and Mrs. E. B. Spencer, general chairman, provided a lavish social program, which included a reception at the Cedar Branch Y. M. C. A., a visit to the Cleveland Health Museum and a dinner-bridge party at the Phyllis Wheatley association. Among the bridge prize winners were Mrs. F. H. Norris, New Jersey; Mrs. C C. Blow, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. H. Hallman, S. Carolina; Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. John Mitchell, Chicago, Mrs. Wright, N. Carolina; Mrs. C. E. Bucker, Miss.; Mrs. C. E. Dabney, Va.; Mrs. S. A. Reddick, Ga.

A teen age party was held at the Cedar Branch YMCA. Mrs. A. C. Evans, chairman.

A beautiful garden party was held at the Western Historical gardens. The hostesses were members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Forest City Hospital association. The Alpha Intercollegiate Study Club, Dr. Mary E. King Duncan, president, entertained at the garden party at the spacious home of Mrs. Mendel C. Wilkerson and the local chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority entertained visiting sorors at a luncheon at the Phyllis Wheatley on Thursday.

8-26-44

A luncheon was given in honor of one of the members of Iota Phi Lambia Sorority B. L. Jackson of Tuskegee. Ala. by Soror Mildred Miller. Sorors Stewart, Caralee Peabody, present were, L. Sheata, Emma Naomi Morgan.

8-26-44

The officers who served during the past two years were Mrs. LeRoy W. E. Gates, Darby, Pa., president; Mrs. F. P. Lytes, Pine Bluff Ark., vice president; Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Seneca, S. Carolina, assistant secretary; Mrs. D. K. Jenkins, Columbia S. Carolina, parliamentarian; Mrs. C. B. Bomar, South Orange, N. J. Historian; Mrs. Chas. Williams, president-elect.

Officers Installed

The following officers were installed in an impressive ceremony by Dr. R. H. Thompson, N. Jersey, on Friday 1:30 p. m. August 18, 1944 at the Men's final business session. Mrs. Chas. Williams, Chicago, Illi. president; Mrs. R. Lane, St. Louis, Mo., president-elect.; Mrs. L. M. Lister, San Antonio, Texas, vice president; Mrs. J. A. Jackson, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. H. E. Thomas, assistant secretary; Mrs. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta, Ga., historian; Mrs. A. E. Williams, Detroit, Mich., parliamentarian.

8-26-44

A corsage of yellow rosees was presented to the retiring president, Mrs. Gates by the Ladies Auxiliary in appreciation of her splendid services.

The registration committee reported 241 wives registered, 15 visitors and 11 societies.

Others present at the convention from the Philadelphia area were Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Jenwins, Dr. Frank Christmas, Dr. Pannell, Dr. Harry Hardwick, Dr. Charles Dorsey, Dr. and Mrs. F. Brodie, Chester, Misses Mabel and Gwendolyn Gates and Dr. LeRoy W. R. Gates, Darby.

Dr. Thompson Heads National Dental Group

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

9-2-44

Scientific Program Highlights Annual Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio—(ANP)—Among the highlights of the recent National Dental Association convention here were a spirited election, good entertainment and the best scientific program in the history of the organization, declared Dr. R. H. Thompson, president.

The convention of dentists from all over America was held at the Central High School and showed a record registration of 613 delegates. Dr. R. H. Harris is president of the Forest City Dental association which was host to tne visiting dentists.

Members of the executive board chosen for 1945 were, Dr. H. C. Edwards, assistant secretary, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. L. Walton, Thomasville, Ga.; Dr. C. W. Dorsey; Dr. C. W. Hill and Dr. W. L. Springer, Cincinnati.

9-2-44

Regional vice presidents are Zone No. 1, Dr. C. E. Bomar, Orange, N. J.; Zone No. 2 Dr. R. A. Harris, Cleveland; Zone No. 3, Dr. John Chiles, Staunton, Va.; Zone No. 4, Dr. A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss.; Zone No. 5, Dr. R. L. Jackson Kansas, City, Mo., and Zone No. 6, Dr. O. L. Lattimore, Houston.

Officers elected for 1944 were Dr. R. H. Thompson, president; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, president-elect, and Dr. J. A. Jackson, secreatry-treasurer.

Mrs. Mamye P. Williams, Chicago, was installed as head of the ladies auxiliary. The 1945 annual convention will be held at Louisville.

DENTISTS FIGHT JIM CROW BARS

Defender - Chicago, Ill.
8-26-44

By ALEXANDER O. TAYLOR
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, O.—Ways to erase the color line drawn against Negro dentists were emphasized last week at the National Dental Association convention here.

"There are fewer than 100 Negro dentists in the army today," said Dr. Henry W. Hunter of Cleveland, convention chairman. "At this time of last year's meeting there were just 52."

Another Jim Crow problem, according to Dr. J. A. Jackson of Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer of the national organization, is the prohibition in some southern states against Negro dentists joining the American Dental Association.

Dr. William O. Clayton of Washington, D. C., association president in his opening address before the some 1000 dentists and visitors from all over the nation, declared certain southern states, particularly the poll tax states, still continue to deny Negroes their equitable share of federal grants and services for the public health work. These states apportion monies received from the federal government on the basis of race rather than on need. Negro dentists in southern states have little or no voice in the planning and financing of federally - controlled health programs.

8-26-44

The Cleveland meeting was the first of the association to be held during the war and the delegates generally expressed a need for making special preparations and plans to facilitate the return of members in the armed forces to their practice after the war.

Dr. Clayton stated that there are 1600 registered Negro dentists in the country. More than 600 attended the Cleveland meeting, the largest in the history of the association.

Dr. Claytor Retires as Head Of Nat'l Dental Association

Dr. D. H. Turpin, Nashville, Tenn., was chosen president of the National Dental Association to succeed Dr. W. O. Claytor, Washington, D.C., at the thirty-first annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio, which was attended by more than 500 dentists from all sections of the country.

Upon retirement, Dr. Claytor stressed the need for more dentists and the over-working of the older men caused by the practitioners in the service. He mentioned the co-working of both races on the street cars and buses of Cleveland as a step forward to those returning fighting men.

Other officers selected are: Drs. R. H. Thompson, Westfield, N. Y., president-elect, and E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala., vice president. The convention will assemble in Louisville, Ky., in 1945.

To Double Bond Purchases

The dentists voted to buy twice the last year's amount of War Bonds and also to offer assistance to worthy dental students who are to be dropped by the Army's discontinuance of the Specialized Training Corps for dentists. Curtailment of this program means that none but senior students will receive any Federal funds for dental education.

Washington dentists attending the convention were:

Drs. Claytor, president; C. Edwards, assistant secretary- treasurer; S. J. Lewis, editor of the "Bulletin;" G. C. Calloway, State vice-president; N. H. Atkins, F. Barber, R. A. Dixon, W. M. Foster, D. B. Harris, L. Holton, A. L. Spencer, A. Walton, and M. D. Wiseman.

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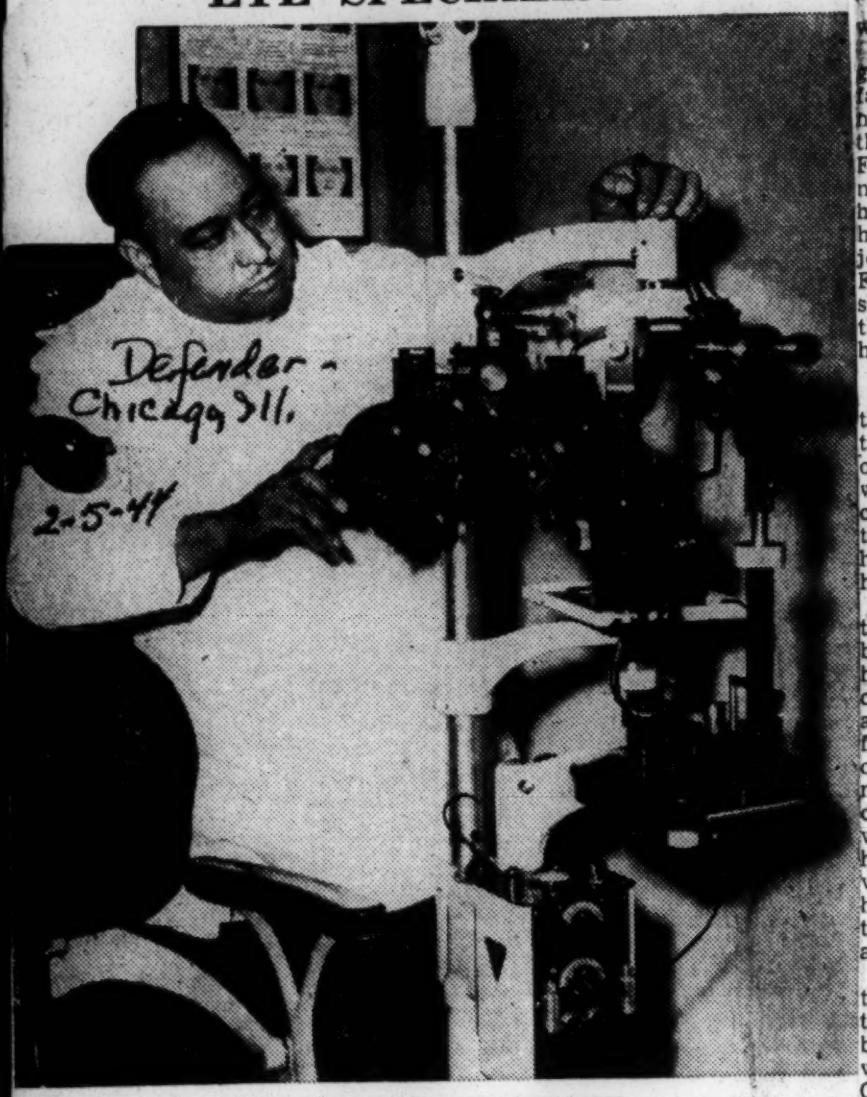
EYE SPECIALIST



DR. CLAUDIUS L. FORNEY

Dr. Forney Won Fame In Miracle Eye Operation

By DETON J. BROOKS

Some of the folks who "night-lifed" in the days when the Sunset Cabaret was Chicago's number one spot on the Southside, will remember a tall, good-looking trumpeter in dapper Sammy Stewart's orchestra, whose sizzling tones stirred tempting dance tunes.

Other's will remember a mixed song team who "wowed 'em" at the same night spot for three straight summers with their duet rendition of the "Indian Love Call." The girl in the song team was exotic Revella Hughes, famous as a star of the ageless musical comedy, "Shuffle Along." The boy, the same in both cases, was youthful Claudius L. Forney, student of medicine, who took this means to work his way through medical school. 2-5-44

Today he is Dr. Claudius L. Forney, successful eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, heading these departments at Provident hospital. All traces of cabaret days have disappeared from his manner and appearance. One would hardly recognize studious sedate Dr. Forney as the hot-lipped jazz-boy of two decades ago. But the Thirty-fifth street boys haven't forgotten him. They still fondly refer to him as "Indian Love Call" many not until this day knowing his real name.

Didn't Believe Him

There were plenty of folks who thought Forney was kidding when he said he was going to be a doctor. They couldn't se how he'd be able to disentangle himself from the glamorous web of show business.

There was the powerful secretary of the medical school at Ohio State university, where he attended for instance who definitely felt that show business and medicine didn't mix. Attending a performance at James Theatre in Columbus one evening, the cranky old secretary spied Forney in the orchestra on the stage. The next day he kicked him out of school saying, "You've got one profession, why worry about another?"

It took plenty of maneuvering to get over this hurdle. As a matter of fact the scoffers and skeptics knew nothing of the mettle of the man they were attempting to appraise. Forney liked music and show business, he'd been around it ever since he was eight years old. His brother had left school when he was 15 and joined A. G. Fields' Minstrels. And Fields took a liking to the little shaver who'd come around when the show was in Columbus to see his brother.

Traveled With Minstrel

Then Fields let him travel with the show during his summer vacations from school. He was the pet of the whole cast. The singers would make him sing. the musicians would try to teach him to play their instruments. That's how he learned to play the cornet he liked it best.

But still Forney wasn't an entertainer at heart, for way back, even before he was eight, he'd made up his mind to be a doctor. This decision came when he was three, as a result of a family tragedy. His infant brother died during an attack of whooping cough. Some one made the remark, "If the doctor could only have gotten here in time, we might have saved him." Claudius heard them and cried because he wasn't a doctor. From that day on he knew what he wanted to be. His talent in music became means to an end.

Claudius received all his education, from elementary school through medical school, in Columbus, Ohio, the town in which he was born. Since he had come to Chicago every summer during college days, it was here that he decided to interne. Through Ald. Sonneschein who at that time was Mayor Cermak's secretary, he was appointed to Oak Park sanitarium. But when he went there to take his assignment, the director, who by the way is still there, refused to take him because he was a Negro. 2-5-44

Dr. George Cleveland Hall then accepted him as an interne at Provident. While there he took the exam for County hospital and after finishing at Provident spent another 18 months interning at County. It was here that he got his first training in eye, ear, nose and throat. He had become interested in this field when his father told him his grand father had gone blind.

When this internship was up he spent an additional five years at County under Dr. George Suker, head of the eye department, in the out-patient service. And in 1931 during the period of reorganization of Provident he was granted an 18 months fellowship at Chicago university for study in ophthalmology.

More Study

When this was completed, still not satisfied, he studied for 18 months more under Dr. Georgianna D'Vorchak at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. Through this connection he was appointed to the staff of the institution. He then took the examination of the National Board of Ophthalmology, winning the distinction of being the first Negro to pass any of the speciality boards.

Since 1935 he has headed the eye department at Provident. When Dr. Leon Tancil died he was also made head of the nose and throat department. Only two years ago he was also appointed a senior surgeon of Provident. 2-5-44

The most famous operation he has performed, the one which gained him national prominence, was when he operated on John Owens, age 103, restoring his sight. Owens had been blind for 30 years. Forney was conducting a clinic at Tuskegee when old farmer Owens came in pleading for help. Every big news syndicate in the country hailed Forney for this accomplishment.

Forney is one of those rare individuals who having two talents, one which led to a life of glamor, the other more arduous, which led to a life of service—chose the latter. And suffering humanity has benefited by his decision.

Spinster Leaves $50,000 To Negro Physician

Miami Fla. Herald 1-23-44

BOSTON—(AP)—The bulk of the $50,000 estate of a Back Bay spinster will go to Dr. Clare[illegible]lbert, a South End negro p[illegible]u[illegible] der the terms of h[illegible] Monday in Suffolk[illegible]

The late Susan [illegible] her brother, Dr. G[illegible] tuck, of Providence, R[illegible] plaining "he does no[illegible] help."

Dr. Jerome S. Peterson Promoted By Health Department To New Center; Joins Faculty Of Medical College

Age- New York, N.Y. 1-22-44

Moves Up In Health Dept.

Announcement was made by Health Commissioner Ernest Stebbins on Thursday of the promotion of Dr. Jerome S. Peterson, health officer of the Central Harlem Health District, to the position of health officer of the Red Hook-Gowanus Health and Teaching Center, 250 Baltic street, Brooklyn.

The promotion moves Dr. Peterson to one of the five teaching centers maintained by the Department of Health and makes him the first Negro to teach at a medical college in New York City. Dr. Peterson will become a member of the faculty of the Long Island College of Medicine teaching preventive medicine and directing the cooperative activities of the medical school and the health center.

At the same time, Dr. Stebbins announced that Dr. Peterson's successor in the Harlem health center will be Dr. Maysil Williams, former health officer of the Williamsburg - Greenpoint Health Center. She is a former Commissioner of Health for the state of North Dakota.

Dr. Vernon A. Ayer, former assistant health officer to Dr. Peterson at Central Harlem health center, has been designated as acting health officer in the newly-formed Bedford Health District. Dr. Ayer for the past two months has been doing field work in the new district preparatory to assuming his duties as soon as the

Dr. JEROME S. PETERSON

building is secured in which to establish quarters. 1-22-44

Announcement of Dr. Peterson's elevation was made Thursday afternoon in the office of Dr. Stebbins, 125 Worth street, before a group of representative Harlem physicians who were called to meet the newly-assigned health officers. The physicians, Drs. Norman Pritchard, George Cannon, Gearld Spen-

cer and Lucien M. Brown, were lavish in their praise of the Health Department's move which elevated Dr. Peterson to one of the top-ranking health posts in the city. They pledged cooperation with the new health officer of the district and wished both Dr. Peterson and Dr. Ayer success in their new assignments.

In making the announcement of the promotion of Dr. Peterson, Commissioner Stebbins said it was no gesture and that Dr. Peterson was sent to his new position because he had requested that the best qualified man be assigned.

In 1936 Dr. Peterson went to Puerto Rico as resident physician at the Insular Sanitorium of Rio Piedras. Later he served as acting medical director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital at Ponce, director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital at Havaguez and as chief

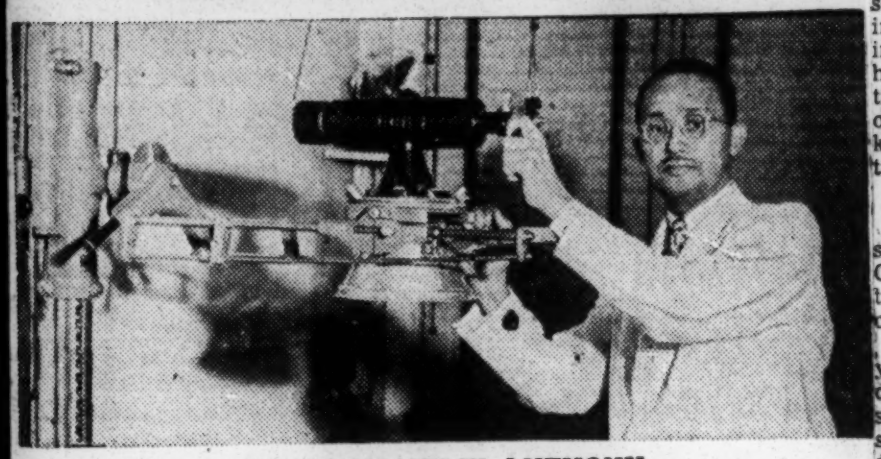
of the San Juan Department of Health, attached to the Research and Training School of Tropical Medicine. 1-22-44

He serves on the executive committee of the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee and the West Harlem Council of Social Agencies; is chairman of the executive committee of the Harlem Public Health Association, a member of Council of Social Hygiene, and is a fellow of the American Medical Association, affiliated with numerous civic and

Dr. Peterson, is a fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians and of the American Trudeau Society. Clinical welfare groups

Sea View Hospital, Manhattan Central Medical Society,

TREATS WITH X-RAY



DR. BENJAMIN W. ANTHONY

Dr. Anthony First Negro Specialist In Radiology

Defender-Chicago, Ill,
1-15-44

By DETON J. BROOKS, JR.

It was the fall of '22 when tall, youthful Benjamin W. Anthony walked into the Dean's office at the University of Chicago and asked to be admitted to medical school.

He hadn't even mailed in a formal application, not realizing that the massive Midway educational institution was different from small and friendly Talladega, the Alabama college from which he had just graduated.

The Dean was courteous—Yes, he had heard of Talladega. He knew of its splendid department of arts and letters. But he knew nothing about its standards in the sciences. He was afraid that Anthony was not qualified to enter medical school. He wasn't even sure he could make the grade in Chicago's tough college department.

Something in Anthony's manner made the kindly old Dean pause. It may have been his deep-set dark brown eyes from which radiated a bitter disappointing hurt—or the firm lines of his mouth which drew straighter as his lips compressed, giving him a grim determined expression.

Gets Chance

At any rate the Dean studied him closely and after a moment's reflection said, "I'll give you a chance. I'll place you on probation in the college for a period of nine months. If you maintain a 'B' average, you'll be recommended for medical school. If not you'll be dismissed."

With this hammer over his head, Anthony went to work. And at the end of six months, he had made such an outstanding record that he wasn't required to serve the full probationary period. But his troubles weren't over. Officials of the medical school were still skeptical. So they placed him on a similar probation.

His present eminent position in the medical world is eloquent testimony that he bridged this barrier also. Today he is Dr. Anthony specialist in the field of radiology, heading this department and that of Roentgenology (x-ray) at Provident hospital.

Dr. Anthony first became interested in this field of specialty while an interne at Cook County hospital, where he served for 18 months after winning an appointment as the result of a competitive examination. As he says, "The use of radium was very new. They were just beginning to treat with it at County, when I was there. It interested me. I wanted to know more about it."

Assists Dr. Lawless

It was some few years after completing his internship, however, before he got the opportunity to do special work in radiology. But Dr. Anthony was marked as a young doctor to watch. Dr. Lawless, the great skin specialist, saw his possibilities and asked Anthony to assist. He did this in conjunction with his own work.

Then when New Provident was in the making and its officials were casting about, looking for capable young doctors, to train to head its various departments, he was selected for training in the field of radiology. He was granted a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship for study at Billings hospital at the University of Chicago.

There, he at first ran into that old "bug-a-boo" racial prejudice. Members of the department strenuously objected to a Negro studying at Billings. They felt that it would be unwise to permit him to work in their clinics. It was all right according to them, for him to sit in on classroom lectures—but a Negro touching white patients, it was unthinkable. But the director of clinics, Dr. Franklin McClain stood firmly behind him. When the complaints came to him, he said, "If Anthony can take some of his work here, he can take all of it." 1-13-44

One doctor then came to him saying, "Dr. Anthony it would be inadvisable for you to live here in the hospital, which I admit you have a right to do. You know, intimate social contact and that sort of thing!" Anthony smiled, but kept his peace. He had no intention of staying there anyway.

Becomes Resident

In less than five months, this same doctor was begging Dr. McClain to invite Anthony to live in the hospital and to be the resident on his service.

He stayed for three and a half years, living and working as resident radiologist at Billings. He stayed, in fact, until Provident insisted that he be relieved to assume duties as head of the department there.

Keenly alert to every opportunity to gain more knowledge in his field he took even more post-graduate work at the Tumor Institute in Radium therapy under Henri Coudard when he came here from the Curie Institute of Radium Therapy, which is located in Paris. He is now rated a Diplomate of the American College of Radiology having passed the stiff examination of its board.

As Dr. Anthony says, "Being a radiologist is more than taking x-ray pictures. That is a small part of my work." He is qualified to treat with x-ray and also with dangerously efficient radium itself.

"Doc" To Mother

As a little tot Anthony knew he would some day be a doctor. His school-teacher mother, who died before he reached his 'teens, would take him on her knee and call him "Doc."

It was her ambition for him to be a doctor also. And before she died she made his former-business man father promise that he would see that their son received an education.

It was she who gave him the "drive" to overcome handicaps to reach his goal. Up until he reached the sixth grade level she taught him, taking him with her to the little country school in Trinity Miss., which she supervsed. Most of the time she didn't even get paid for her work, for the state of Mississippi wasn't interested in education for Negroes. And this had a profound effect on young Anthony. As he says, "Her sincere desire to see that all Negro children had an opportunity and her willingness to sacrifice her own time in their interest inspired me with the will to succeed regardless of the handicaps."

Anthony did both his high school and college work at Talladega, and while there, he sacrificed sports and social activities to spend his time in the science laboratories. As he looks backward, he's glad he did. For what would have happened when they put the pressure on him at Chicago, if he hadn't been prepared. 1-15-44

He has written a number of special articles which have appeared in leading scientific journals. He's delivered lectures and supervised clinics at leading Negro medical schools.

And Dr. Anthony is still a young man. We'll be hearing more about him from time to time.

A CHANCE FOR NEGRO DOCTORS

Times-New York, N.Y.
6-24-44

Last December Sydenham Hospital decided that it would admit any qualified Negro into the ranks of its interns, resident, physicians, surgeons and nurses, and that Negroes would also be represented on its board of trustees. The decision was acclaimed by those who have long been convinced that the color line is an anomaly in any branch of science. Among those who thus acclaimed it was the Medical Society of the County of New York, which passed a resolution that urged the acceptance of a similar policy by all voluntary hospitals. 6-24-44

Whether or not Sydenham's experiment succeeds depends largely on community support. Hence the campaign for $300,000 which has opened. That Negroes will make their contribution there can be no doubt. Apart from this, support should be forthcoming because of the urgent need. Harlem, the greatest urban Negro center in the world, has a mortality rate which is disgraceful to any city—a rate 36 per cent higher than the average for all the boroughs. The death rate from tuberculosis alone is six times that of the whole city, maternity mortality three times as high, venereal disease registration 46 per cent above that of the next highest section. 6-24-44

Better housing, one important corrective, cannot be much longer deferred, but the immediate need is for better medical care. Provide that, and not only will Harlem be the gainer but the young Negro physician, whose way has always been hard, will find it easier to practice medicine more efficiently among his own people. If Sydenham succeeds we may be sure that its example will be followed in other communities, with social benefits that will not be confined to medicine.

IN THE FIRST GRADUATE CLASS to receive degrees of Doctor of Podiatry from the First Institute of Podiatry of Long Island University were four of Harlem's most outstanding chiropodists. Left to right: Drs. John Powell, Thomas Phipps, Fred D. Carter and Melville Fair. They have just completed the eight month's intensive study in modern technique of podiatry to graduate with the first such class in the history of LIU.

People's Voice-New York, N.Y.
1-22-44

Fellowships Granted Doctors

Call-Kansas City, Mo.
1-14-44

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — A long fight by the state board of health to obtain additional training for Mississippi Negro medics was culminated last week when five physicians were given fellowships for special study in obstetrics and gynecology at Slossfield Health center, Birmingham, Dr. Felix J. Underwood, a board executive announced.

The doctors who left on Saturday for an intensive one week graduate course in obstetrics were Dr. J. B. Dillard, Vicksburg; Dr. T. L. Zubar, West Point; Dr. A. M. Hall, Jackson; Dr. H. L. Knalve and Dr. T. J. Banes of Laurel.

7-21-44

38c-1944

Dr. Connor Found Fame Following Father's Path

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

Defender—Chicago, Ill. 3-11-44

DR. AUDLEY F. CONNOR

By DETON J. BROOKS JR.

"Like father, like son," fits aptly as the pattern of Dr. Audley F. Connor's life. For he's molded in the case of an eminent father who was a prominent physician practicing in Mississippi for over 25 years. 3-11-44

Yet like so many second generation professional men, he's gone just a little further than his father could. While the elder Connor was a general practitioner, the son has become a specialist. Even here the seed was sown and nutured in the father's ambition, only getting a chance to bloom, however, as the younger Connor's career got underway.

Way back at the turn of the century, Connor senior emerged as a budding young doctor from Chicago Medical school intensely interested in diseases of the heart. But he traveled south to practice, away from clinics and large medical centers. And the all-around medical needs of backwards Mississippi were great. So he found himself cast in the role of a busy, small town doctor whose great worth was his ability to treat anything—from a scratch to pneumonia.

Father's Ambition

Oft-times, however, Audley heard his father lament the lack of knowledge concerning heart disorders.

No wonder, when years later Admiral Blackwood, then director of newly re-organized Provident hospital, asked him to select a field of specialization Audley immediately answered, "the heart."

Selecting the renowned, renal vascular specialist of the University of Chicago, Dr. Louis Leiter, as his tutor, Dr. Connor studied under him for three and a half years, the first year and a half as a research fellow of the General Education Board, and the last two years at his own expense.

At the end of his fellowship he was placed in charge of the Renal Vascular Clinic at Provident and he still holds this position. Recently, however, he was promoted to chairman of the Department of Medicine succeeding Dr. James Lowell Hall, who left to head the department of medicine at Howard university.

Dr. Connor, like his father, is a graduate of Chicago Medical college. In fact their early school careers closely parallel each other. Besides both of them attending the same medical school, they went to the same college in Natchez, Miss. Both of them are also products of Mississippi elementary schools. Audley, like his father, was also born in Natchez. 3-11-44

As early as he can remember Audley knew he was going to be a doctor. One of his greatest pleasures was to go on calls with his father in his leather-upholstered carriage drawn by two shiny-black, high-spirited horses. Only one passion might have deterred him from a medical career and that was his love of horses. He would spend hours in the stable with the hired man.

Almost a Tragedy

At least on one occasion this was almost his undoing. Each day when the hired man would take the cows to pasture, he would ride beside him in the buggy. This particular day, the horses became frightened as the "man" climbed down to tether the cows, and the horses ran away with Audley.

Imagine his father's surprise when on answering an emergency call on a white plantation, he found his carriage overturned, the manes of two sweating-panting, wild-eyed horses hung on a tree and his own son writhing in pain with a fractured arm on the ground. Even this experience didn't cure Audley's love of horses. Only his father's threat of dire punishment could keep him away from the stable.

Dr. Connor, Sr., though not a martinet, insisted that Audley work in summers. His was the adage that "idle hands were the devil's workshop." So at the age of fourteen, Audley got his first job working in a sauerkraut factory. And because of this experience he won't eat sauerkraut today.

His task was to take dishpans full of chopped-up cabbage from the colored women who performed this labor to huge vats where men in big rubber boots stomped it down in brine. Though the sauerkraut was sterilized later through a steam process, Audley has never been able to erase the picture of men walking on something he was supposed to eat. 3-11-44

Worked in Summer

He continued to work every summer even after he came to Chicago to attend medical school. A task he'll never forget was one he performed while working, at the stockyards one Christmas holiday. He was assigned the job of tickling steers with an electrically charged nail attached to a broomhandle, so they'd be prodded into walking through the passage under a bridge where a man stood with a sledge-hammer to slug them. This was the last dirty job he held.

After a year in medical school, he worked in its physiological laboratory. Then two Loop doctors who were also on the school faculty put him in charge of their clinical laboratories during the summer of his senior year. 3-11-44

His first office after finishing his internship at the Fort Dearborn hospital in 1923 was right next door to The Chicago Defender. He then moved to the Douglas Bank building where he was practicing when Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson invited him to join the clinical staff at Provident. It was because of the work he did there under supervision of Dr. George C. Miller that he was invited to apply for a fellowship by Admiral Blackwood.

Besides his work at Provident which includes supervision of internes as chairman of their committee, and also as a member of the executive committee, Dr. Connor has found time to lecture extensively. On several occasions he has delivered papers on his specialty at Tuskegee clinic; at Parkside hospital, Detroit; and for three consecutive years he was guest lecturer of the Palmetto Medical Society at Columbia, S. C.

And in spite of these activities he handles loads of patients in private practice.

Negro Given Tuberculosis Post in Md.

Post—Washington, D.C.

Annapolis, Md., July 16 (AP).—Governor O'Conor announced today the appointment of Dr. Maceo Williams, director of the Druid Hill Health Center, to the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium Commission. 7-17-44

Dr. Williams is the rst Negro to be so honored.

The Governor disclosed that this appointment was one of several measures that would be adopted in a program for the reduction of the death rate from tuberculosis among the Negro population.

Expresses Alarm

O'Conor said he was alarmed over the high tuberculosis death rate among Negroes, and that other steps would be taken jointly by the State administration and the commission.

Dr. Williams, a doctor of public health from Harvard University, was described by the Governor as "admirably suited" for the commission post.

"The control of tuberculosis has always been one of the major public health problems," O'Conor said.

"While the sickness rate in the white race is 131.1, in the Negro race it is 381.1 per 10,000 population The rate for the State as a whole is 172.5. Likewise, the death rate in the white race is 40.8 and in the Negro race is 189.2 per 100,000 population. The rate for the State as a whole is 65.3."

Get 35 Per Cent of Beds

He stated that while the Negroes comprised approximately 17 per cent of the total State population, 468 or 35 per cent of total of 1328 hospital beds which the State has provided for the treatment of tuberculosis in State institutions have been allocated to the Negro patients. 7-17-44

"I am gratified to announce that the members of the sanatorium commission agree that a Negro representative should be on the board and they particularly approve of the selection of Dr. Williams," the Governor announced.

One Scholar In Tribute To Another

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

The citation speech delivered by Dr. Earnest A. Hooton of the Harvard University department of anthropology last Sunday evening at the closing session of the NAACP conference in Chicago Wartime conference is a glowing tribute to the genius of Dr. Charles R. Drew and a classic manifestation of the oft repeated truism that true scholarship knows no color or race. 7-19-44

"I have the honor today of presenting the 29th Spingarn Medal on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This medal is awarded by a distinguished interracial committee for the highest and noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years. The recipient is professor of surgery at Howard University College of Medicine. He holds academic and professional degrees from Amherst, McGill, and Columbia; has been a resident in several hospitals. Perhaps the greatest medical achievement of the present World War is the use of blood plasma for the salvaging of wounded men. Dr. Charles R. Drew was a member of the committee that developed plans and techniques for the mass production and shipment of human blood plasma, the full time medical director and organizer of blood donor stations of the American Red Cross. The blood is the life and there is no racial distinction in human blood, between Negroid, Mongoloid, and White." 7-19-44

And, in his concluding words, Dr. Hooton said: "I can think of no more meritorious award of the Spingarn Medal than this to Dr. Charles R. Drew, brilliant innovator and masterly organizer in the processing of human blood and the building of blood banks. He has given life to our country in the defense of our country; he has wounded in the services of myriads of its finest citizens. Illustrious physician, you have deserved of your race, of our democracy, and of mankind."

Eminent Negro Surgeons Barred by Medical Group

PM—New York, N.Y.

——By Albert Deutsch

Medicine is known as a "noble profession." Rightly so, in the best sense of the term. But sometimes, when one views the unscrupulous ways of organized medicine in America, one wonders whether the word noble doesn't apply also in the aristocratic and hierarchial sense unbecoming to our form of society.

One of the most undemocratic features in American medicine is

the widespread discrimination practiced against racial and religious minorities. Many medical schools, for instance, accept Jewish students only on a strictly limited quota basis. Some discriminate against Italians. Most of them bar Negroes, except for an occasional "token" acceptance of one or two members of that race. 7-28-44

One of the most flagrant examples of discrimination is found in the American College of Surgeons (ACS). The ACS is not a school; it doesn't teach medicine. It is a guild with a membership of some 13,000 qualified American surgeons, organized "to elevate the standard of surgery, to establish a standard of competency and of character for practitioners of surgery, and to educate the public and the profession to understand that the practice of surgery calls for special training, and that the surgeon elected to fellowship in this college has had such training and is properly qualified to practice surgery."

Virtually every white surgeon of good character, ethical standing and professional ability (judged largely by the number of operations performed and years of practice) can gain admittance to the ACS. But the college has admitted but one Negro to its membership. He is Dr. Louis T. Wright, chief of surgery at Harlem Hospital. At least a dozen other eminently qualified Negro surgeons have been turned down, some without even the courtesy of a reply to their applications.

Dr. Charles R. Drew, chief of the surgery department at Howard University Medical School and head surgeon at the famous Freedman's Hospital in Washington—who has achieved international recognition for his pioneer work in developing blood plasma banks—has thus far been unable to hurdle the anti-Negro bars of the ACS. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery. 7-28-44

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, one of the best known and respected surgeons in New York City, regardless of race, has been repeatedly denied fellowship in the ACS, although his professional and ethical qualifications are irreproachable. He is on the staffs of both Harlem and Sydenham Hospitals, and is a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Lt. Col. Roscoe C. Giles, chief surgeon at the 1000-bed military hospital at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., has likewise failed to clear the race barriers of the ACS. The same fate has been shared by other distinguished Negro surgeons.

A committee of the New York County Medical Society, in a recent report on discriminatory practices in medicine declared: 7-28-44

"A number of Negro physicians are in the anomalous position of having many young white assistants who work under them who are constantly being admitted to the American College of Surgeons while they are denied admittance.

"This policy of the ACS is not only Unamerican, but it serves to kill ambition and thwart advancement and thereby adversely affects the quality of medical and surgical care that this underprivileged group of citizens (Negroes) deserves."

It's about time the American College of Surgeons, together with other medical societies, applied real Americanism to medicine.

Via Major Jones Town Talk Tender

AWARDED SPINGARN MEDAL

July 29 1944

CHARLIE DREW WAS ONLY A YOUNGSTER IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL WHEN THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS DIED IN THE LAST WAR BECAUSE OF LACK OF ADEQUATE BLOOD TRANSFUSION TECHNIQUES.

THIRTY-NINE YEAR OLD DR. DREW'S WORK IN STANDARDIZING THE PREPARATION OF BLOOD PLASMA, WILL SAVE THE LIVES OF COUNTLESS UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING MEN ON BATTLE FRONTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

380

Dr. Charles Richard - Drew, M.D., C.M., Med.D.Sc.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, HOWARD UNIVERSITY, CHIEF SURGEON, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON THE PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF BLOOD PLASMA, — MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE PLASMA FOR BRITAIN PROJECT, AND DIRECTOR OF THE FIRST RED CROSS BLOOD BANK SET UP FOR THE COLLECTION OF BLOOD AND PLASMA FOR THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES.

RANKED AMONG THE FIRST FIVE HURDLERS IN THE COUNTRY

ALL EASTERN HALFBACK

ALL AMERICA MENTION

MISSED THE OLYMPICS BY THE FLIP OF A COIN!!

OUTSTANDING DOCTOR—FAMOUS ATHLETE

ALONG WITH PAUL ROBESON, NED GOURDIN, RALPH METCALFE, JESSE OWENS, CHARLIE DREW WAS A GREAT COLLEGE ATHLETE — FOUR LETTER MAN AND TRACK CAPTAIN AT BOTH AMHERST AND McGILL. DESPITE HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN MEDICINE, HE RECALLS HIS POST AS COACH AT MORGAN COLLEGE AS "THE BEST JOB I EVER DID!"

Dr. Williams Named on TB Sanatorium Commission

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

7-22-44

BALTIMORE — Dr. H. Maceo Williams, director of the Druid Health Center, was this week appointed by Governor O'Conor to the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium Commission. Heretofore, all members have been white.

Expressing himself as alarmed over the high death rate among the colored population, the Governor asserted that other steps will be taken by the State administration and the commission to help improve the situation.

Admirably Suited for Post

Describing Dr. Williams as "admirably suited" to the position, the Governor pointed out that he had studied public health at Harvard University and has done special research work in tuberculosis in Baltimore.

The Governor added that Dr. Williams will be "an able representative of the colored population capable of giving to the patients in the State institution the benefit of the best possible treatment that medical science can provide." 7-22-44

The commission is the agency responsible for the administration of all State sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Follows Nurses' Protest

Dr. Williams's appointment on this board closely follows public expressions of discontent among nurses at the Henryton State Sanatorium concerning alleged job discrimination, limited privileges in comparison with white staff members, and inferior food served them at the institution.

Following a commission meeting during which these complaints were reviewed, Dr. H. Buckler, white, president, reported that all possible adjustments would be made on each of the issues.

Study Advisory Board Plan

It is understood that plans are

7-22-44

DR. MACEO WILLIAMS

under consideration for the appointment of an advisory board for Henryton, similar to the one on which Dr. Ralph Young served during the Nice administration.

7-22-44

Juanita J. Mitchell, CCJ director, said: "We feel that he will do an excellent job in representing the colored population."

She also expressed the hope that a colored assistant superintendent would be appointed at Henryton. It also expressed an appointment to straighten out the trouble at the institution."

Following a commission for the "critical situation" at Henryton, heralded by Mrs.

A statement released by Mrs.

38c-1944

NEGRO MEDICAL CENTER FOR SOUTH ENVISIONED

Atlanta, Ga. Journal

April 23, 1944

By MARION COLEMAN

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22. (AP)—Envisioned by its president as a future regional center where all southern states might place their Negro professional medical students for training, Meharry Medical College for Negroes here took a stride toward this goal recently when it was granted a $4,300,000 endowment fund by the General Education Board, President Edward L. Turner said Saturday.

"The endowment makes Meharry an institution that now can go ahead with a developmental program during the course of the next several years which unquestionably shall obtain the interest and support of other foundations and individuals," Dr. Turner asserted.

A prime point of the program, he said, is to attempt to solve "one of our greatest professional problems—that of providing in this area one excellent, adequately equipped and completely staffed medical training center for Negroes instead of a lot of piddling ones."

"We have the physical plant and competent faculty necessary for such a center," he added. "The college already has contracts with the state of Tennessee for the training of approximately 30 of its Negro medical students and Virginia has just enacted legislation making it possible to enroll at least 40 of its students annually at Meharry."

A number of other states are beginning to make inquiries into the possibility of similar arrangements, he said.

The faculty of approximately 90 is composed of both white and Negro department heads and instructors.

The recent endowment replaces a heretofore annual grant of $160,000 from the General Education Board. Meharry is the largest and one of the two medical colleges for Negroes fully accredited by the Association of American Colleges and is rated "Class A" by the American Medical Association, Mr. Turner said.

Consideration is being given to a merger of Meharry with nearby $3,250,000-endowed Fisk University, but the matter is merely in the "discussion and study stage."

Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk, commented that "Boards of trustees move deliberately and a merger could not be expected to take place in less than a year."

STOMACH SPECIALIST

DR. LEONIDAS BERRY

Dr. Berry's Research Upset Medical Principle

Defender-Chicago, Ill.

1-8-44

By DETON J. BROOKS JR.

A tomb-like silence swept over the crowded hall as a slender brown-complexioned, medical specialist stepped to the rostrum, adjusted his rimless glasses, and calmly read the prepared manuscript he held in front of him.

His attentive listeners, all of whom were staid members of the American Medical Association, were aware that this was a momentous occasion. It was the first time that a Negro physician had been placed on the program to read a scientific paper. This in itself represented a victory—a victory against the color bar. Everyone present realized its significance.

But as the speaker, Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, specialist in digestive diseases and staff physician of Provident hospital, continued reading, he had a special satisfaction. He knew that his personal victory had nothing to do with color bars or prejudice. As a result of two years of intensive research he had reached conclusions which upset a time-worn medical principle. He knew he was making a definite contribution to the advancement of his profession.

Two Year Project

For over two years he had been studying the effects of alcoholism on the lining of the stomach by using a relatively new instrument called a gastroscope. This instrument, a long flexible rubberized gadget with an electric light bulb on the end and containing a prismatic or periscopic lense within it, could be inserted into the stomach through the mouth. In this way Dr. Berry had been able to minutely determnie how badly the stomach was damaged.

Using bums and derelicts the worst dregs of humanity as his subjects, all of whom were habitual drunkards, he had reached the startling conclusion that alcohol did not eat out the lining of the stomach. As he carefully stated in his report to the A.M.A., and has reiterated many times since, "Alcohol does have a damaging effect on the human system, but this damage cannot be found in the stomach." This has disproved a time-worn theory and has again set medical men searching for the specific effects of alcoholism. Dr. Berry's research is considered one of the major contributions to medical science of the past few years.

When Dr. Berry finished his manuscript encouched as it was in careful, precise language of the sciences, he was congratulated for his scholarly work. But behind this ontward sign of success marked by a triumph in medical research was a dramatic struggle in which stupidity, avarice, greed and lack of vision, had to be overcome before he succeeded. 1-8-44

Dr. Berry got the idea for his study in 1939 while working as a police surgeon. Because of this job he had to visit Bridewell hospital occasionally. There he saw alcoholics in various stages of delirium tremens. He thought that these drunks would make excellent subjects to test the effect of alcohol on the stomach.

That was how he started. The difficulty he ran into was in getting his subjects. He couldn't get the politicians to cooperate. He was kicked out of Bridewell hospital when he tried to examine his bums here. In 18 months' time he had relatively few cases. Then he met a police lieutenant who gave him cooperation. The alcoholics found their way to his clinic at Provident hospital in police ambulances.

Wins Nurses

Then he had a job selling nurses to help him. You could hardly blame them for objecting to handling the smelly, fithy, chinch-infested derelicts that he used. As he laughingly recollects, "Some of the sweetest little nurses, objected so violently that they even cursed me. I had to bribe them with candy and flowers. I'd plead with them. Finally I hit on the idea of rolling the dirty rascals in a white sheet before I'd let the nurses touch them."

He was startled one day to read that another stomach specialist to whom he had outlined his project and who was well-heeled with funds for research, had announced to the papers that he was going to institute this same project. When Dr. Berry read this he became determined to finish his research before this fellow who was trying to appropriate his idea. He did and medical journals and writers have given him full credit for his discovery.

Dr. Berry is one of those persons who has always known what he wanted to be. At five, he would tell people that, "I want to be Dr. Jones." Dr. Jones was the family physician and Berry was still too young to realize that even if he were a doctor, he would be Dr. Berry not Jones. He never deviated from this ambition. Every course he took through high school in his home town of Norfolk, Va.; college at Wilberforce and Chicago university was with this view in end.

Studies At Rush

After completing his undergraduate work at Chicago he entered Rush Medical school. During his last two years at medical school he lived at Dr. Dailey's hospital. And from this association with this older master surgeon he got increased inspiration.

"I would watch my white professors operate during the week, with all the facilities that a big institution could place at their disposal. Then on Sunday I would watch Dr. Dailey. And with all his handicaps he was just as skillful as they. I built up an admiration for him. He inspired me making me feel that I must succeed in spite of any obstacles." 1-8-44

Dr. Berry won a fellowship in 1930 for graduate study in the field of internal medicine. This started him in his specialty. In 1932 he was appointed junior attending physician and given the job of organizing the division of Digestive Diseases. He was one of the first doctors in Chicago to use the gastroscope when it was introduced by its inventor, Dr. Rudolf Schindler.

Dr. Berry attributes his success to his mother and father, both of whom were well-trained people. His father was an aggressive Methodist minister who came up from little churches until today he is secretary of the Department of Missions for his denomination with headquarters in New York. His mother was a school teacher.

As Dr. Berry says, "Both of my parents insisted that education was important. There was four other children besides myself, and at one time all four of us were in college. This was a pretty heavy financial load for a poor man to carry. But our parents made the sacrifices to see that we had a chance."

Dr. Berry intends to continue his research even though he doesn't have any endowment funds for it. Each week he takes time off from his busy pracice so that he can do something in this direction.

Doctor Named To Internship

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa.

1-8-44

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Research and Educational hospitals of the University of Illinois Medical school in Chicago this week announced the appointment of Dr. N. O. Calloway as intern in that institution. These hospital have as their objective the diagnosis and treatment of difficult cases from the state of Illinois, research on medical problems, and the education of students at the University of Illinois Medical school.

Dr. Calloway, a graduate of Iowa State college, from which he received his A.B., and Ph.D. degrees in bacteriology and chemistry, was formerly a member of the faculties of Tuskegee institute and Fisk university.

He received his medical training at Chicago university and the University of Illinois Medical school.

Leaving July 1 for a week's intensive (postgraduate) course in obstetrics were Dr. J. B. Dillard, Vicksburg; Dr. K. C. Zuber, West Point; Dr. A. M. Hall, Jackson; Dr. T. J. Barnes, Laurel, and Dr. H. L. Knalve, Laurel.

7-8-44

Negro Doctors Of Mississippi Get Fellowships

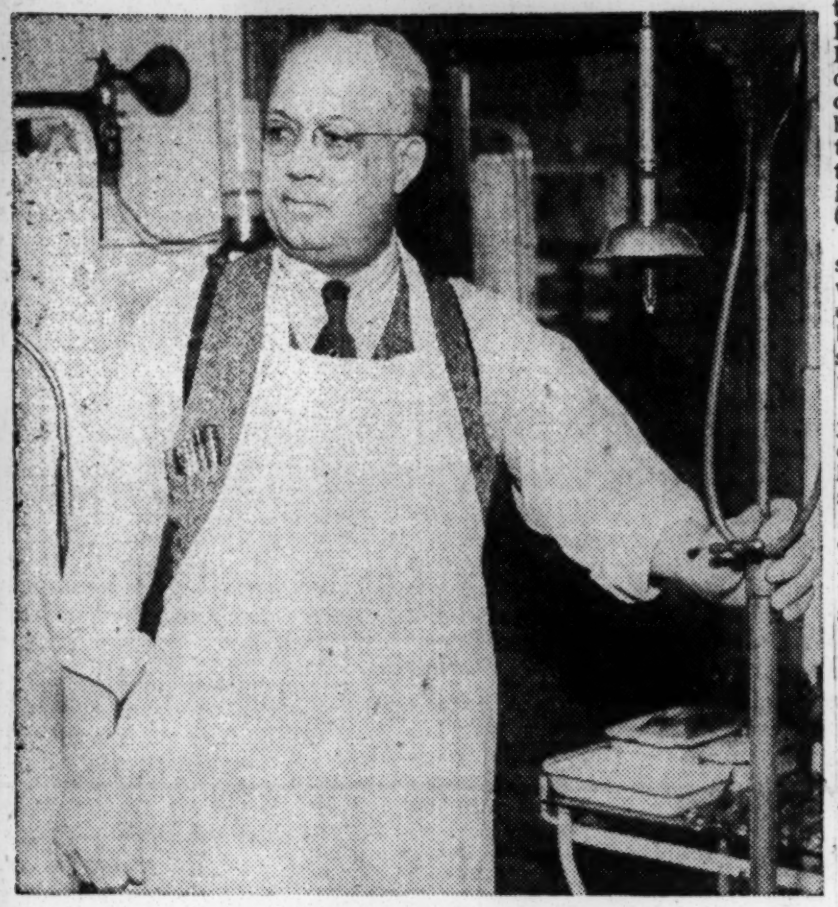
News-Tribune, Waterville, Me.

Five negro Mississippi physicians have been awarded fellowships by the State Board of Health for special study in obstetrics and gynecology at Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham, Ala.

These fellowships are the result of several years' endeavor by the State Board of Health to obtain additional training for colored physicians, according to Dr. Felix J. Underwood, executive officer of the board.

This marks the first step in a long range plan to make possible postgraduate courses in general medicine, minor venereal diseases, tropical diseases and other branches of medicine.

OBSTETRICIAN



DR. PEDRO MARTIR SANTOS

Language Proves No Barrier To Dr. Santos

Defender-Chicago

By DETON J. BROOKS JR.

Cold and lonely, Pedro Matiras Santos sat in the New Orleans railroad station waiting for the train to take him to his destination in Jackson, Tenn. He was cold because the chill, wintry blasts whistled through his summer-weight clothes — the clothes he had worn from his home in sunny Cuba. He was lonely, though people were milling all around, for Pedro couldn't speak one work of English. So he just sat alone, waiting for his train—and musing about how much more comfortable he would have been were he home this dreary December 26 of 1908. 1-22-44

Earlier that day he had landed at the New Orleans port. Having no place to go, nor knowing anyone—for this was his first time in the States; he had come directly to the station where he was having a long wait. Fortunately for him a kindly old Spaniard saw his plight and took Santos up-town so he could buy an overcoat, fed him, then placed the young traveler on the right train. When his stomach was full and he was warm once again, America didn't seem so bad. Pedro was embarked on an adventure which finally led him to Chicago where today as Dr. Santos, head of the department of obstetrics at Provident hospital, he is one of the foremost specialists in his field.

It was a burning, boyhood ambition to be a doctor which first brought him to America. While in Cuba, Santos lived most of the time with his wealthy godfather, Lt. Col. Francisco Perez. A frequent visitor at their home was a young doctor educated in France. It was he that Pedro wanted to emulate. So when he entered the National Institute, Cuba's largest preparatory school, he took courses which would lead him in this direction.

Meets Missionary

When he was 15 years old he met a white missionary of the Methodist Church-South, by the name of Howe who suggested that he come to America where he could learn the English language and have the advantage of first class medical schools. And Howe added, as a word of caution, that it would be best if he studied in the South, since the climate was more nearly what he was used to in his native land.

That was why he was on his way to Jackson, Tenn., to the home of Dr. J. A. Bray, then president of Lane college, and now Bishop Bray of the C.M.E. church, who had graciously offered to take Santos under his tutelage. Bishop and Mrs. Bray taught him his first English and then in order to strengthen himself in the language he studied both Greek and Latin.

When Dr. Bray moved to another school in Alabama, Santos went with him as private secretary and confidential man. He also became bursar of the school. As Santos says, "This started a rich friendship which I'll always cherish."

He stayed with the Brays for three years, until he felt that he knew enough English to launch out for himself. While in Birmingham, the summer of 1910 he met Dr. A. M. Brown, prominent physician, who encouraged him to wait no longer in entering medical school. So he returned to Cuba to make the necessary arrangements. He hasn't been back since he returned to the States that fall. 1-22-44

Unfortunately, medical schools were in session when he got back and it was only on the personal recommendation of Dr. Brown that Santos was allowed to enter Meharry three weeks late.

Finishing fully three months ahead of his class in 1914, he came to Chicago where Dr. George Cleveland Hall, then medical director, permitted him to interne at Provident hospital. After his internship was completed he practiced first in Cairo, then in Springfield, Ill. But Dr. Santos found that he wasn't temperamentally suited for the role of a small town practitioner. He wanted to specialize—to become expert in one phase of medicine. So in 1919 he returned to Chicago.

He discussed his ambitions with Drs. Reginald Smith and Spencer Dickerson who advised him to concentrate his efforts in obstetrics. At that time there was not one qualified Negro in this field. They both felt it offered him a great opportunity. 1-22-44

But Dr. David S. Hillis, who supervised the work of Provident and who was assistant to Dr. DeLee, the nation's most eminent obstetrician at that time, was reluctant to accept him on his staff. Not that he was prejudiced. His reason: "My experience with the men at Provident just hasn't been good."

Dr. Hillis finally decided to give Dr. Santos a six months trial—during which time, all he did was take blood pressures and dictate chart records. At the end of this period he was recommended for a position as Junior Dispensary Attendant physician. Interestingly enough Dr. Hillis learned to respect and admire Dr. Santos and became one of his best friends. And through him, Dr. DeLee took a great interest in the young Cuban doctor.

Patience Rewarded

For a full ten years he served in this capacity without any further advancement. But he had the patience to stick it out. Then in 1929 Provident was re-organized and one of the first acts of Rear Admiral Blackwood, the new medical director, was to recommend to Dr. DeLee that Santos be appointed a Junior obstetrician on the hospital staff instead of just in the dispensary. The Chicago Lying-In Hospital board which supervised this department of Provident approved the appointment because of Dr DeLee's appraisal of him.

Dr. Santos has been in full charge of this department since 1930. He has been instrumental in training a number of younger Chicago men in this field and under his leadership, "Provident's obstetrical service has been built to a place where it ranks with the world's best." In pointing to the hospital record Dr. Santos says, "Our mortality and morbidity rates are very low, comparable with Lying-In and other institutions of its type." Never feeling that he has learned enough Dr. Santos has kept studying in spite of the tremendous amount of energy he expends servicing a large personal practice. This is besides his hospital work. As a result, in 1942 he was certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, highest medical authority of its type in the country, as a specialist in both fields.

Dr. Santos has come a long way—overcoming handicaps of language the largest, toughest, industrial and customs to make good in one of cities in the world.

Gets $4,500 Bystander Fellowship to Des Moines, Iowa Study Medicine

L. A. WHITFIED

Lawrence A. Whitfield, son of Rev. and Mrs. J. Q. Evans of 1106 Seventeenth street, is the recipient of a $4,500 fellowship under the auspices of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, to sponsor his medical education for three years.

This fellowship, in recognition of Mr. Whitfield's past scholastic record, is unusual in that it is one of the first to be granted for undergraduate medical education. 2-24-44 Numerous grants have been made in the past for graduate and special work only in the medical field.

Mr. Whitfield was formerly and is still connected with the faculty of the Florida A. and M. college of Tallahassee, Fla., but at present is continuing his medical studies in Chicago. All of his past work was done at the University of Chicago when he was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors. 2-24-44

In Des Moines during the past holiday season, Mr. Whitfield plans this spring to visit his parents and his sister, Miss Maurice Evans, who is Y.W.C.A. secretary in Omaha, Neb.

Georgia Doctors Open Session In Augusta

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

6-16-44

Clinic Held At University Medical School

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(S N S)—The fifty-first annual session of the Georgia State Medical Association, composed of the Negro physicians, and Pharmacists of Georgia got under way Wednesday.

This year, as in previous ones, there is being carried a "Refresher Course" sponsored by the University Medical School and Hospital, also the Federal Rapid Treatment Center for Veneral Diseases.

The president, Dr. Mark A. Thomas of Atlanta, in his annual message Wednesday night said, "On this occasion my remarks shall constitute only an accounting for my stewardship and does not in any sense merit the dignity of the annual presidential oration. Perhaps I have not given you the brilliance of a genius, the prestige of a collosus, nor left behind me the work of national achievement, but I have given to the post an unswerving loyalty and the best leadership that I could command."

Dr. Thomas told of their Committee's special invitation to appear before the Board of Regents in Atlanta, for the purpose of increasing the number of Negro matriculees in medical schools, by the State subsidation in the form of scholarships to already established institutions, or providing for additional facilities. To this request Dr. Thomas said, a favorable response was made by the Board of Regents.

Many interesting scientific talks are scheduled both by local physicians and out of town guests. Dr. William S. Grant, a member of the Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, will discuss, "Ectopic Gestation." Dr. Sydenstricker, Cancer Clinic, will give a lecture today, "On the Management of the Diabetic Patient." Dr. Bernard, and Psychiatry, Dr. I. D. Williams of Savannah will give a Refresher Course today, "Ectopic Gestation."

6-16-44

38c-1944

Dr. Walter Younge New N.M.A. Head

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

Doctors End 50th Annual Convention

8-25-44

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — Dr. Walter A. Younge, prominent local physician and heart specialist, was elected president of the National Medical association here Thursday afternoon, succeeding Dr. T. M. Smith of Chicago.

The election climaxed the four-day meeting of the association's 50th annual convention which was highlighted by a public meeting on Tuesday night at the Municipal auditorium. Here the president, Dr. Smith, made his address discussing the progress and contributons of the Negro physician in the past half century.

"What could be more constructive," he said, "than the development and expansion of our two medical schools, Howard and Meharry, to their present state of efficiency....What could be better evidence of constructive achievements than the improved personnel, the modern administration and the decreased death rate in our modernized hospitals with the large National Medical association representation on their staffs?"

8-25-44

He cited the progress of the Negro physician in medicine as large participants in the armed forces, 543 Negro medical officers serving in continental United States, 248 in every theater of operation except the American theater; 148 overseas in medical corps, 27 in medical administrative corps overseas; Dr. Arthur Thompson commissioned in the U. S. Naval Reserve, etc.

Following this address Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the school of medicine, Howard university, spoke on "Supply and Demand of Negro Physicians as Related to the Present War Emergency." Col. M. O. Bousfield, commanding officer of the government hospital, Fort Huachuca, discussed the functions of the Post hospital.

8-24-44

Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery, Howard university, originator of the world famous Blood Bank, and 1944 winner of the Spingarn medal, traced the evolution of blood transfusion from its beginning to the present-day system.

At this meeting greetings of welcome was extended by Mayor A. P. Kaufman and civic and religious leaders of the city. The Distinguished Service award was presented to Dr. W. G. Alexander by Dr. John P. Turner. Dr. T. M. Smith gave $50 to the Wells-Givens medical student's scholarship fund.

Clinics were held throughout each day of the meeting, with display booths by St. Louis' leading medical, food and health firms.

Women's Auxiliary

Simultaneously with the doctors' meeting, the Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical association held its sessions at the convention headquarters, historic Sumner high school. This group stressed "Better Health Through Better Housing."

8-25-44

Speakers on their program included Mrs. Mabel Curtis of Carr Square Village (a better housing project in St. Louis); Mrs. W. P. Payne, North Carolina; Mrs. T. K. Howard, Mississippi; Mrs. E. A. Walker, Kansas City and Mrs. Mason of New Jersey, each discussing one of the four different phases of "The Women's Part in Post War Planning"

Donations to the Alma Wells Givens fund included $50 from Dr. D. W. Byrd of Virginia. The fund is named after the organizer and first president of the Women's auxiliary.

In Thursday's election Mrs. Mildred Hale Freeman, Nashville, was chosen president-elect, while Mrs. J. E. Alexander, Charleston, N. C., was elected president.

Noted Doctor Dies In Tenn.

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-8-44

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — More than 30,000 operations were accredited to Dr. John Henry Hale, 65, chief of the surgical staff at Meharry Medical college, who died last week.

Born in Estill Springs, Dr. Hale came to Nashville in the late '90's and was graduated from Central Tennessee college before receiving a degree of doctor of medicine from Meharry in 1905. He had served at Meharry as professor of histology, chemistry, clinical medicine, surgery and chief of the surgical staff.

An acknowledged leader of the Negro medical profession, Dr. John L. Turner, president of Meharry, said Dr. Hale had performed more than 30,000 operations in his lifetime. Dr. Hale was to have received a distinguished service medal this month at the John A. Andrew clinic of Tuskegee institute for outstanding contributions to the medical profession.

N.Y. Medical Society Asks Fairness for Negro Medics

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

4-29-44

The New York County Medical Society, the nation's largest medical society, unanimously adopted a resolution, Monday, urging that more qualified medical students be admitted to the medical schools of New York County and that race, creed, or color should not be a barrier to admission to membership in, or certification by, any national organization, medical or surgical.

The 400,000 Negro residents of New York County (Manhattan) depend mainly on the 178 Negro physicians of Manhattan for their medical care, according to Albert Deutsch, feature writer for New York's PM.

More than half of this number, he says, are graduates of Howard University, Washington, D.C., and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. Only 30 or 12 per cent, are graduates of medical schools in New York City. Twenty, or 11 per cent, had to get their medical degrees in foreign countries.

4-29-44

Negro Aspirants Curtailed

While New York City has attained world leadership in medical education, its schools have been niggardly in opportunities offered to Negro aspirants, according to a survey made by a committee of the county medical society.

During the past ten years, only seventeen Negro students have gained admission to the four medical schools in the county.

"With the exception of Harlem Hospital and Sydenham Hospital" which recently adopted a racial integration policy, the first local institution to do so, the committee reports, "very few voluntary or city institutions have accepted Negroes as staff members. It is virtually impossible for the Negro physician who has attained competency in his field to treat his private patients at any institution in the city except proprietary hospitals (those run for profit, in distinction to voluntary institutions, which are non-profit making). The Negro doctor is thus driven to the use of facilities otherwise inadequate or lacking in the ethical controls of voluntary hospitals."

4-29-44

On Cancer Committee

Age — New York, N.Y.

4-8-44

Dr. FARROW ALLEN

Dr. Farrow Allen And Dr. John E. Moseley Head Cancer Group

Age — New York, N.Y. 4-8-44

The New York City Cancer Committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer announces re-organization of its Harlem Division with Dr. Farrow R. Allen and Dr. John E. Moseley serving as co-chairmen of the new group which will assist in spreading knowledge about cancer among the 500,000 Negro citizens of New York.

Both Dr. Allen and Dr. Moseley were graduated from Harvard College, the former with the class of 1922, and the latter Cum Laude in biology in 1931. Dr. Allen completed his medical education at Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1926; while Dr. Moseley was granted his degree from the University of Chicago Medical School in 1935. Dr. Allen is now associate visiting surgeon of Harlem Hospital.

4-8-44

Dr. Moseley will complete post-graduate studies in radiology this September. These studies were begun at Bellevue Hospital and are now continuing at Mt. Sinai Hospital under a three-year fellowship granted by the National Cancer Institute, a subdivision of the National Institute of Health of the United States Public Health Service. The Newland Foundation gave further assistance to Dr. Moseley.

4-8-44

Investigating conditions in Harlem in 1941, the New York City Cancer Committee found that there were no Negro radiologists specializing in cancer. At the request of Dr. S. A. Sidat-Singh, then Harlem chairman, the Manhattan Central Medical Sociey recommended Dr. Moseley who was subsequently accepted for the fellowship. After completion of his studies he will practice this specialty in Harlem.

Medical Society Rejects Petition Of Negro Medics

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

7-1-44

NEW YORK—Bowing to the influence of Dixie jim crow, the American Medical association House of Delegates has again rejected a petition by the National Medical Association to allow qualified Negro physicians, who are barred from local societies because of their race, to apply directly for AMA membership.

The National Medical association, composed entirely of Negro doctors, made its request because in the South nearly all local medical societies deny membership to Negroes. Because they are barred from local societies, many Negro doctors are automatically prohibited from joining the national association since membership in a local group is a pre-requisite for AMA membership. The American Medical Association's House of Delegates adopted a mild resolution "urging" local societies "to extend such aid as is practicable to the Negro physicians in their communities to the end that the quality of service rendered by them to their people may be steadily improved."

Join CIO Local

7-30-44

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Forty-one doctors and 23 nurses has been established consisting of members of the school of medicine, Howard university, have affiliated with local 10, United Federal Workers of America (CIO). It became known last week. This was the first move in a drive which will be made to take in all of the personnel of the colleges

Howard U. Doctors

Lone Star State Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical Ass'n. Holds 58th Session

Informer Houston, Texas

HAWKINS, Texas — The Fifty-eight annual session of the Lone Star S Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association opened on "D-Day," June 6, at Jarvis Christian college, Hawkins, Texas, with Jarvis Christian College and The East Texas Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association as hosts. The meeting was opened at 9 a. m., Tuesday in the Mary E. Ervin Chapel auditorium in the Academic building, with Dr. T. J. Taliaferro presiding, afterwhich the meeting was turned ove to the State President, Dr. T. E. Dixon. Following the reading of the minutes by the secretary, M. L. Edwards, M. D., the president appointed committees to work on details during the meeting.

The president-elect, Dr. O. J. Moore, gave his annual address setting forth the goal for the ensuing year. The meeting was well attended by doctors from all parts of Texas and Louisiana. There were several guest lecturers present. Among them were: Dr. W. S. Quinland, Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., who gave some very interesting lectures in Visual Education and Pathology.

There were two lecturers from Camp Fannin, Texas, who presented brilliant discussions on Surgical Aspects and the Treatment of Traumatic Wounds as encountered in the present World War, and Differential Diagnosis Between Cardiac and Bronchial Asthma.

Tuesday morning the auditorium was filled to capacity for the public program. Dr. M. L. Edwards served as master of ceremonies and the audience was well entertained with a splendid program. Welcome addresses were given by President P. C. Washington of Jarvis Christian college and Rev. Frank E. Burress representing the city of Hawkins. Dr. E. B. Perry of Houston gave the response. The guest speaker for the evening, Dr. W. C. Burnett of Athens, chose as his subject "American Medicine Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow."

The Jarvis Treble Clef Club and Band Ensemble rendered special music. Mrs. J. B. Matthews, president of the State Woman's Auxiliary, and Dr. T. E. Dixon, president of the State Association extended greetings from these organizations. Following the program a very enjoyable smoker was given at Price Hotel in honor of guests and members.

Delegates to the National Medical Association as named by the body were: Doctors T. E. Dixon, Temple; J. M. Franklin, Prairie View College; C. B. Friday, Seguin; R. O. Roett, Houston; C. A. Whittier, San Antonio; M. L. Edwards, Hawkins; F. E. Williams, Jr., Tyler; and G. T. Coleman, Marshall. Alternates: Doctors O. J. Moore, R. E. Christian, Kilgore; R. E. Hanson, Nacogdoches; E. B. Perry, J. B. Matthews, J. M. Burnett, Fort Worth, and A. N. Prince, Corpus Christi.

The next State Association will be held in June, 1945 at Beaumont. With an approximate attendance of 150 members this was said to be the best meeting in the history of the Medical Association. The President of Jarvis Christian college and the President of The East Texas Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association wishes to herein express their appreciation to those who cooperated so nobly for the success of this meeting.

The East Texas association was host for the annual dance in the J. N. Erfin Hall Thursday night, which closed the features of entertainment.

MEDICS BECOME LIBERAL

NYC — New York, N.Y.

ONE of the gratifying results of the war effort to date has been the upgrading and employment of Negroes in fields of endeavor and in institutions and places of business where before they were barred by race. The medical field, probably the hardest nut to crack, has been going through a softening up process here of late. 5-6-44

The change has not been too willing, to be sure. There has been a seroius shortage in the medical field, largely through the calling of so many white doctors into the Armed Forces. Hospitals, which prior to Pearl Harbor were not too anxious to see Negroes enter their doors, are now employing Negro nurses and ambulance attendants. Some have also begrudgingly let down the barriers and extended the use of facilities to Negro doctors.

Now, the Medical Society of the County of New York, probably one of the most powerful medical groups in the country, has come out in plain language and condemned the discriminatory practices which have prevented Negro doctors from making their fullest contribution to humanity. On recommendation of its committee on minorities the Society just last week adopted the following resolution:

"That the Medical Society of the County of New York favors the admission of more qualified Negro medical students to the medical schools of New York County.

"That the Medical Society of the County of New York believes that the best interests of the health of the public will be served by the acceptance of qualified Negroes as interns, residents and staff members on the staffs of hospitals in this City. 5-6-44

"That the Medical Society of the County of New York takes the position that race, creed or color should not be a barrier to admission to membership in, or certification by, any national organization, medical or surgical."

To those who have been fighting all these years for elimination of barriers erected against Negro doctors, it is gratifying that the Medical Society of the County of New York should join their ranks.

2 Negro Physicians Certified For Sydenham Hospital

Campus Bulletin Tampa, Fla.

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Certification last week of two Negro physicians on the medical staff of Sydenham hospital, the first interracial voluntary hospital in the United States, moved the president of the board of trustees, Benjamin Roth, to remark: 12-23-44

"The recognition accorded these two physicians by their professional societies is most welcome evidence of the attainments being reached by Negroes in the field of medicine. It is added proof that Sydenham hospital's policy is sound in establishing the principle of interracial integration in the operation of our voluntary hospitals."

The carefully elected doctors are John S. Moseley who, in 1932, came out of Harvard with a cum laude attached to his degree of AB and afterwards graduated from the University of Chicago's medical school, and Dr. Gerald A. Spencer who has been certified by the American Board of Dermatology. 12-23-44

Dr. John E. Moseley whose work in the field of radiology for diagnosis and therapy has been given recognition and certification by the American Board of Radiology, after serving his internship at Provident hospital, Chicago, practiced in New York. In 1940 he accepted a three-year fellowship in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, granted by the National Cancer institute of the U. S. Public Health service. The fellowship provided two years of training at Bellevue hospital in radio-therapy and a year at Mt. Sinai hospital in roentgenology with supplementary work at Memorial hospital in pathology and radiologic physics.

Moseley was appointed in January, 1944, as adjunct in roentgenology on the medical staff at Sydenham. Recently he has played a leading role in establishing in Harlem a branch of the New York City Cancer committee.

Appointed last January as adjunct attending physician in dermatology and syphology on the Sydenham medical board, Dr. Gerald A. Spencer several months later was promoted to the post of associate attendant in the same service. A West Indian by birth, the prominent physician is now a naturalized citizen of the United States. His education includes study at New York City college and a medical degree from the University of Lyons, France, in 1932. Dr. Spencer's internship was served in the Hotel Dieu hospital in Lyons. He is a member of the County Medical society and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. E. P. Roberts Honored; 50 Yrs. In Medicine

Informer — Houston, Texas 7-8-44

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Friends of Dr. E. P. Roberts, widely known and distinguished physician, celebrated informally last Sunday his completion of 50 years of service in the medical profession. A fortunate group of intimates received a delightful note signed by Louise Logan, Wenonah and Arthur Logan, Myra and Spink Alston, a quintet of New York's best known young professional folk, all of whom are related to the doctor, inviting them to the Roberts' residence at 130 W. 130th street to extend felicitations and congratulations. Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, his wife, received.

Dr. Roberts, 7-8-44 chairman of the board of trustees of Lincoln university, active in civic affairs is one of the deans of his profession in New York City.

38c-1944

MEMPHIS DOCTORS ATTEND CLINIC IN ALL-NEGRO CITY AND PRAISE LOCAL FACILITIES

Memphis World — Memphis, Tenn.
8-4-44

On July 26 and 27 a delegation of Memphis doctors journeyed to Mound Bayou to attend a two-day Medical and Surgical Clinic which was held at the beautiful and modern $100,000 hospital erected three years ago by the Sons and Daughters of Tabor, one of the best equipped Negro owned hospitals in the country.

They were [illegible] R. M. Howard, the chief surgeon of Taborian Hospital.

The doctors who attended from Tennessee were as folows: Dr. W. H. Grant, Dr. J. L. B. Forrester, Dr. H. H. Johnson, Dr. Rhoulac, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Prater, Dr. Watson Dr. Thomas, Dr. Covington, and Dr. Gilton. 8-4-44

The doctors who attended from Mississippi were as follows: Dr. Lane, Dr. Smith, Dr. Carmichael, Dr. N. L. Barnett, Dr. Dumas and Dr. P. M. George, House Physician at Taborian Hospital.

Dr. J. L. B. Forrester, a faculty member of Meharry Medical College held the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic and spoke on "The Office Tonsillectomy."

[illegible] of Meharry discussed "Nephritis and Food Poioning."

This occasion was climaxed by a Barbecue Party given by Dr. and Mrs. Howard at their palatial home and was attended by the doctors, their wives and the leading citizens of Mound Bayou. 8-4-44

The Mound Bayou Clinical Society was formed and plans were made to hold a more extensive yearly clinic.

Race Doctors Do Fine Work At County Hospital

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

I wish to call your attention to some interesting facts concerning the great accomplishments our young colored doctors, here at County Hospital are doing. I am of the opinion that our people should know of their fine work and of their ability since they will serve them in the future as they have in the past. It has been true of the past and present that our people patronize the white doctors feeling that our boys are inferior, but this is untrue. 8-26-44

An incident arose this past Sunday evening which prompted me to write this letter telling you about them. It is as follows:

An 18-month-old colored boy last Sunday afternoon, July 30, who lives at 4831 St. Lawrence avenue, named Charles McCoy, Jr. swallowed an open safety pin large size. The X-ray revealed the pin to be near the stomach open and with the open end pointing upward. He was brought to County that evening about 5 p.m. As I understood from the various white doctors who I came in contact with that such a problem could only be handled by an expert. The pin was removed by none other than one of our race doctors here at County. His name is Dr. Harold Anderson, senior resident surgeon of the department of Ear, Nose and Throat. The type of operation was Erophaguscopy under general anesthesia taking about 1 hour to complete it. All the white doctors commended him on his expert skill in removing such a dangerous article in such a dangerous position. These facts are ones which all our people should know of. 8-26-44

I also want to tell you of the other doctors of our race, namely, Dr. Louis Coggs and Dr. David Jones, who are doing superb work in the Pathology department.

Also of great ability and outstanding in the field of general surgery is Dr. George Shropshear who is doing a marvelous job. As I recall he has been granted operating privileges — the first of his race to be so honored in general surgery. This same statement holds true for Dr. Harold Anderson in Ear, Nose and Throat. Don't you think we should be proud of them?—A Nurse at County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Medic Named to Pa. Health Post

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Dr. Horace C. Scott, Philadelphia physician, was appointed deputy secretary in the State Health Department by Gov. Edward Martin on Wedesday. The post pays $5,500 a year and is the highest administrative postion held by a colored person in the State government. The governor, said Dr. Scott, would be chiefly concerned with health activities of colred people and with control of venereal disease. He is a graduate of Howard University Medical School and the University of Chicago and is on the staff of Philadelphia's Mercy Hospital. He is the son of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, personnel director of Yard No. 4, Sun Shipbuilding Company.

10-21-44

Dr. Horace Scott

Medical Societies Okay Two N. Y. Negro Doctors

Chicago Defender — Ill.
12-23-44

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Two Negro physicians on the medical staff of Sydenham hospital, the first interracial voluntary hospital in the United States, were certified last week by high medical societies.

The president of the board of trustees, Benjamin Roth, commented:

"The recognition accorded these two physicians by their professional societies is most welcome evidence of the attainments being reached by Negroes in the field of medicine. It is added proof that Sydenham hospital's policy is sound in establishing the principle of interracial integration in the operation of our voluntary hospitals."

The elected doctors are John S. Moseley who, in 1932, came out of Harvard with a cum laude attached to his degre of A.B. and afterwards graduated from the University of Chicago's medical school, and Dr. Gerald A. Spencer, who has been certified by the American Board of Dermatology.

Dr. Moseley, whose work in the field of radiology for diagnosis and therapy has been given recognition and certification by the American Board of Radiology, after serving his internship at Provident hospital, Chicago, practiced in New York.

In 1940 he accepted a three-year fellowship in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, granted by the National Cancer institute of the U. S. Public Health service. The fellowship provided two years of training at Bellevue hospital in radio-therapy and a year at Mt. Sinai in roentgenology with supplementary work at Memorial hospital in pathology and radiologic physics.

Moseley was appointed in January, 1944, as adjunct in roengenology on the medical staff at Sydenham. Recently he has played a leading role in establishing in Harlem a branch of the New York City Cancer committee.

Appointed last January as adjunct attending physician in dermatology and syphology on the Sydenham medical board, Dr. Gerald A. Spencer several months later was promoted to the post of associate attendant in the same service. A West Indian by birth, the prominent physician is now a naturalized citizen of the United States.

His education includes study at New York City college and a medical degree from the University of Lyons, France, in 1932. Dr. Spencer's interneship was served in the Hotel Diou hospital in Lyons. He is a member of the County Medical society and a fellow of the of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Islander Operates On King's Physician

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.
10-21-44

By GEORGE PADMORE, London Correspondent

LONDON—(Censored)—West Indians, especially Trinidadians, will have every reason to be proud to know that Lord Dawson of Penn King George's private physician, has been operated upon successfully by a West Indian surgeon, Rodney Maingot, a native of Trinidad.

Lord Dawson, who is one of the most eminent British medical authorities, has been ailing for some time and was advised by famous specialist to have an operation. After consultation with some of the world's greatest surgeons, Lord Dawson recently took a private ward at University college hospital, one of the great centers of medical education conencted with London university.

Such an operation has naturally aroused great interest, not only in medical circles, but among the general British public. And it is now possible to reveal the following facts. 10-21-44

In order to avoid as much publicity as possible, Lord Dawson entered the hospital under the name of "Mr. Dawson." After the operation was successfully performed, Lord Dawson was given a complete X-ray examination, and found to be progressing satisfactorily. He is likely to be in the hospital for about seven or eight weeks.

TEXTBOOK EXPERT

Mr. Maingot (in England, surgeons as distinct from physicians, are addressed as "Mr." and not Dr.) is considered the most eminent abdominal surgeon now practicing in London. His reputation in his own profession is indicated by Lord Dawson's choice of him.

He was born in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, about 51 years ago, and was educated at St. Mary's college, the leading Roman Catholic institution in that island.

Mr. Maingot has edited some of the principal surgical textbooks used in British universities, including "Technique of Gastric Surgery" and "Management of Abdominal Operations." 10-21-44

West Indians in London say that Mr. Maingot, who is a Harley Street specialist and a professional partner of Dr. Kenneth Harris, special consultant to University College hospital of London university, is one of the highest paid surgeons in Great Britain. His professional income, which runs into five figures annually, is a source of pride and delight to the Inland Revenue tax collectors.

Doctors Convention Names St. Louisian As New Head

N. Y. Amsterdam News
N. Y. N. Y.

ST. LOUIS, (ANP)—Dr. Walter A. Younge, prominent local physician and heart specialist, was elected president of the National Medical association here Thursday afternoon, succeeding Dr. T. M. Smith of Chicago.

The election climaxed the four-day meeting of the association's 50th annual convention which was highlighted by a public meeting on Tuesday night at the Municipal auditorium. Here the president, Dr. Smith, made his address discussing the progress and contributions of the Negro physician in the past half century.

He cited the progress of the Negro physician in medicine as large participants in the armed forces, 543 Negro medical officers serving in the American theatre; 148 overseas in medical corps, 27 in medical administration corps overseas; Dr. Arthur Thompson commissioned in the U. S. Naval Reserve, etc

Other Speakers

Following this address Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the school of medicine, Howard University, spoke on "Supply and Demand of Negro Physicians as Related to the Present War Emergency." Col. M. O. Bousfield, commanding officer of the Government hospital, Fort Huachuca, discussed the functions of the Post hospital; Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery, Howard University, origi-

NEW HEALTH CHIEF

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
8-12-44

Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, prominent physician of Flint, Mich., was recently installed as the new health chief of the Genesee County Board of Health, marking the first time a member of the race has served in such a capacity. Dr. Leach began practice in Flint in 1920 and is a member of the staffs of the Hurley, St. Joseph and Women's hospitals. Dr. Nelson Cathcart, ex-chairman of the board, is shown presenting the gavel to Dr. Leach.

—By Albert Deutsch—

AMA Rejects Move Against Race Prejudice in Medicine

PM-New York, N.Y. 6-21-44

The American Medical Assn. last week put on a shameful display of mingled prejudice and cowardice on the question of racial justice in American medicine. It also showed how empty is its boast of doing all in its power to improve the quality of medical care in this country when it involves the color line.

Medicine, as you may know, is organized nationally on a Jim-Crow basis. Besides the AMA, there's the National Medical Assn., composed exclusively of Negro doctors. The National Medical Assn. (NMA) owes its existence to the fact that a large percentage of Negro doctors can't break into the AMA. That's because they practice in the South, where over 9,000,000 of the 13,000,000 Negro Americans live.

Nearly all local medical societies in the South bar Negro doctors from membership. In order to become a member or Fellow of the AMA, a doctor must first be a member of his local society. That puts the Negro physician in the South behind the eight-ball.

So last week the NMA respectfully petitioned the AMA House of Delegates to allow qualified Negro physicians barred from local societies because of their race to apply directly for AMA membership. The House of Delegates turned down the request cold. Instead, it adopted a toothless resolution urging local societies "to extend such aid as is practicable to the Negro physicians in their communities to the end that the quality of service rendered by them to their people may be steadily improved.

The AMA could have required its component bodies to exercise medical democracy. It didn't. It could have put itself squarely on record as opposing Jim Crow in medicine. It didn't. It could have applied to Negroes the action it took at the same session with respect to physicians in Veteran's Administration facilities who lacked county society membership—recommending that they be admitted to direct fellowship in the AMA. It didn't. 6-21-44

Membership in an accredited medical society is not an academic question for the Negro doctor, nor one of abstract democracy. It vitally affects the quality of his practice. It also affects his economic standing. The Southern Negro doctor is usually barred from scientific meetings of medical societies, where he might keep in touch with recent progress in his profession. (The programs of the Southern Medical Assn., for instance, state that "*white* physicians are cordially invited.")

A doctor lacking membership in a local medical society finds it almost impossible to get insurance against suits for medical malpractice—a fear that haunts his profession. Most Negro doctors, North and South, are barred from staff appointments to Grade A hospitals. They are thus cut off from continuous clinical experience vitally needed in the making of a good doctor.

The New York County Medical Society recently came out in strong protest against race discrimination in medicine. The powerful AMA remains silently standing by, while race prejudice impairs the medical service available to one-tenth of our citizenry.

Georgia's Negro Physicians Attending Convention Here

Herald-Augusta, Ga. 6-15-44

Georgia's Negro physicians, surgeons and dentists arrived here Monday night and early Tuesday morning to attend the fifty-first annual session of the State Medical Association, and the seventh session of the Georgia Dental Society and to take in refresher course and special clinics at the University of Georgia School of Medicine, under the auspices of the University of Georgia..

The Dental Society had its opening Tuesday morning when dentists listened to the annual address of the president, Dr. A. S. Lafayette, Savannah, and a demonstration in "Oral Surgery," by Dr. John A. Turner, associate professor of Oral Surgery, at Howard University College of Dentistry, and oral surgeon at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

The Medical Association held its opening exercises in the auditorium of Dugas Hall. Tonight at 8:30 o'clock, in the auditorium of Paine College, the two organizations will hold joint public health program, with Dr. J. C. Collier, president, Stoney Medical Association here, presiding. Dr. J. H. Ellis, Albany will speak to the audience on "Dentistry and Public Health," while Dr. H. E. Nash, Atlanta, will deliver an address on "The Control of Tuberculosis."

Among prominent clinicians attending the meet are Dr. John A. Turner and D. William J. Madison, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Thomas Conner (white), Atlanta, past president of the Society of Oral Surgeons; S. A. Reddick, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. D. K. Jenkins, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. Raymond King, Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Dr. I. D. Williams of Savannah will discuss, "Ectopic Gestation." The doctors on the refresher course today are "Ward Rounds," Dr. Sydenstricker; "Cancer Clinic," Dr. Bernard, and "Psychiatry," Dr. Cleckley.

This year, as in previous years, there is being carried a "Refresher Course" sponsored by the University Medical School and Hospital, also the Federal Rapid Treatment Center for Venereal Diseases. 6-15-44

The president, Dr. Mark A. Thomas, of Atlanta, in his annual message Tuesday night said, "On this occasion my remarks shall constitute only an accounting for my stewardship and does not in any sense merit the dignity of the annual presidential oration. Perhaps I have not given you the brilliance of a genius, the prestige of a collossus, nor left behind me the work of national achievement, but I have given to the post an unswerving loyalty and the best leadership that I could command."

Mr. Thomas told of their committee's special invitation to appear before the board of regents, for the purpose of increasing the number of negro matriculates in medical schools, by state subsidation in the form of scholarships to already established institutions, or providing for additional facilities. To this request Dr. Thomas said, a favorable response was made by the board of regents. 6-15-44

Many interesting scientific talks are scheduled both by local physicians and out of town guests. Dr. William S. Grant, a member of the faculty of the Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, will give a lecture today, "On the Management of the Diabetic Patient."

Dr. Younge Is New Head Of Medical Ass'n

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

Disclose 967 Now Serving In Armed Forces

8-24-44

ST. LOUIS—(A N P)—Dr. Walter A. Younge, prominent physician and heart specialist, was elected president of the National Medical association here Thursday afternoon, succeeding Dr. T. M. Smith of Chicago.

The election climaxed the four day meeting of the Association's 50th annual convention which was highlighted by a public meeting on Tuesday night at the Municipal auditorium. Here the president, Dr. Smith, made his address discussing the progress and contributions of the Negro physician in the past half century.

PRAISES SCHOOLS

"What could be more constructive," he said, "than the development and expansion of our two medical schools, Howard and Meharry to their present state of efficiency ...What could be better evidence of constructive achievements than the improved personnel, the modern administration and the decreased death rate in our modernized hospitals with the large National Medical association representation on their staffs?"

He cited the progress of the Negro physician in medicine as large participants in the armed forces, 543 Negro medical officers serving in continental United States, 248 in every theatre of operation except the American theatre: 148 overseas in medical corps, 27 in medical administrative corps overseas; Dr. Arthur Thompson commissioned in the U. S. Naval Reserve, etc. 8-24-44

LAWLAH SPEAKS

Following this address Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the school of medicine, Howard university, spoke on "Supply and Demand of Negro Physicians as Related to the Present War Emergency." Col. M. O. Bousfield, commanding officer of the Government hospital, Fort Huachuca, discussed the functions of the Post hospital. Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery, Howard university, originator of the world famous Blood Bank, and 1944 winner of the Spingarn medal, traced the evouution of blood transfusion from its beginning to the present day system. 8-24-44

At this meeting greetings of welcome were extended by Mayor A. P. Kaufmann and civic and religious leaders of the city. The Distinguished Service award was presented to Dr. W. G. Alexander by Dr. John P. Turner. Dr. T. M. Smith gave $50 to the Wells-Givens medical student's scholarship fund.

Clinics were held throughout each day of the meeting, with special display booths by St. Louis' leading medical, food and health firms.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Simultaneously with the doctor's meeting, the Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical association held its sessions at the convention headquarters, historic Sumner High School. This group stressed "Better Health Through Better Housing." Speakers on their program included Mrs. Mabel Curtis of Carr Square College (a better housing project in St. Louis); Mrs. W. P. Payne, North Carolina; Mrs. T. K. Howard, Mississippi; Mrs. W. A. Walker, Kansas City and Mrs .Mason of New Jersey, each discussing one of the four different phases of "The Woman's Part in Post War Planning." 8-24-44

Donations to the Alma Wells Givens fund included $50 from Dr. D. W. Byrd of Virginia. The fund is named after the organizer and first president of the Woman's auxiliary. 8-24-44

On Thursday's election Mrs. Mildred Hale Freeman, Nashville, was chosen president-elect, while Mrs. J. E. Alexander, Charleston, N. C., was elected president.

St. Louis Doctor Heads National Medical Assn.

Defender—Chicago, Ill. 8-26-44

ST. LOUIS—Dr. W.A. Younge, prominent heart specialist of this city was chosen president-elect of the National Medical association at its convention held here last week at the group's annual session, doctors participated in surgical and medical clinics at Phillips hospital and a civic meeting. Dr. Younge is chief of staff of St. Mary's Infirmary, associate director of medicine at Homer Phillips hospital and a civic and church worker. He is a member of the presiding, the House of Delegates also met at the Thursday session.

Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Discuss Penicillin

A feature of the convention's technical meetings, held at Sumner High With Dr. Smith, NMA president, Robert Elman and Dr. W. S. Sinkler; the medical clinics, under Dr. T. M. Smith of Chicago and Dr. R. T. Smith of Nashville.

high school were papers, presented by specialists in various fields stressing the value of pencillin and recently developed sulfa drug in in present day medical practice.

Dr. Arthur W. Nielson, consulting syphilologists, U. S. Public Health service and of the Missouri state board of health, declared that although it is "a pretty strong statement" to maintain that pencillin is a cure-all for syphilis, there is little doubt of its effectiveness as a treatment for the disease.

Dr. R. C. Merry of the National Research Council, stationed at Phillips hospital, said he looked forward to the time when deaths caused by infections following burns would be reduced by the use of pencillin. 8-26-44

Dr. H. N. Middleton of Indianapolis, in his paper read to the assembled medics, revealed a marked increase in heart ailment among Negroes, especially following high blood pressure. He also reported that the number of deaths in cases of this kind was high.

Stress Achievements

Dr. Smith, NMA president, appealed for broader opportunities and elevation of standards of Negro physicians pointing to the great achievements in recent years of Negro members of the profession.

The medics also expressed appreciation to the U. S. Public Health Service for having established a rapid treatment center for veneral diseases, with all - Negro personnel at Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham, Ala.

The Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S. J., dean of the St. Louis University Medical school, commenting on the school's changed attitude toward Negro students, said: "A religious principle triumphed over prejudice when the doors of the university were opened to Negroes on completely the same terms as they are open to any other race."

Other speakers at the meet were Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the Howard University School of Medicine and Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery at Howard. 8-26-44

Dr. Drew has received world fame for his work with blood plasma. One of the founders of the blood plasma bank, Dr. Drew did special work for the British government on plasma and is the '44 recipient of the Spingarn medal.

Blood plasma, the famed physician told the doctors, is cited by the British as their central addition to medical remedies for the treatment of gunshot.

ST. LOUISIAN NOW HEADS MEDICAL ASS'N

Leaders of the National Medical Association which held its annual convention in St. Louis included (left to right): Dr. J. T. Aldridge; Dr. E. T. Taylor, treasurer; Dr. E. J. Robinson of Los Angeles, president; Dr. W. A. Younge of St. Louis elected new president; Dr. Charles A. Whittier of San Antonio, elected first vice-president.

medicine 50 years or more at its annual convention here August 14-18. Invitations are sent to all physicians of this group to be present for this occasion.

TO COMPARE METHODS

Younger physicians will be able to compare methods of practicing medicine 40 and 50 years ago with those of today. Home remedies were used in every household 50 years ago and roots and herbs were widely endorsed. There was no national legislation concerning public health. Today, the public is aroused and interested in its health needs.

Almost everyone knows of blood plasma, the sulfur drugs and penicillin. Surgery in the Army and civilian life has advanced beyond human expectation. 5-6-44

With this contrast, Dr. T. M. Smith, president of the NMA, will honor the 50 years' group at a special session of the convention.

Doctors Of 50 Years' Practice To Be Honored

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va. 5-6-44

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The National Medical Association will honor all physicians who have practiced

38c-1944

Medical Association

Dr. Younge Is New Head Of Medical Ass'n

(World—Memphis, Tenn

8-25-44

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8-25-44

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At this meeting greetings of welcome were extended by Mayor A. P. Kaufmann and civic and religious leaders of the city. The Distinguished Service award was presented to Dr. W. G. Alexander by Dr. John P. Turner. Dr. T. M. Smith gave $50 to the Wells-Givens medical student's scholarship fund.

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8-25-44

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Simultaneously with the doctor's meeting, the Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical association held its sessions at the convention headquarters, historic Sumner High School. This group stressed "Better Health Through Better Housing." Speakers on their program included Mrs. Mabel Curtis of Carr Square College (a better housing project in St. Louis); Mrs. W. P. Payne, North Carolina; Mrs. T. K. Howard, Mississippi; Mrs. W. A. Walker, Kansas City and Mrs .Mason of New Jersey, each discussing one of the four different phases of "The Woman's Part in Post War Planning."

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Plan Reopening Of Medical School At Shaw University

Tribune — Phila., Pa.
8-26-44

St. LOUIS, Mo.—Plans to reopen the School of Medicine at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. were initiated here last week at the annual sessions of the National Medical Association.

Alarmed at the decline in the number of colored physicians compared with the number of a few years back, forty graduates of the Shaw University Medical school met, under the leadership of Dr. John P. Turner, of Philadelphia, to take steps to have the medical school at their alma mater reopened. Gifts and pledges were made to the amount of $2725 by the alumni and a promise of $1000 from the association as soon as the school was reopened. 8-26-44

"There are only 3800 colored physicians today in the United States as compared with 5000 of a few years ago," Dr. Turner told his fellow alumni. "Howard and Meharry Medical schools between them graduate about sixty physicians a year and all the white medical schools of the North about ten. Unless we do something to correct this situation, the colored physician will soon become extinct."

The aid of the governor of North Carolina, who is also a member of the Board of Trustees at Shaw University is being solicited to aid in the movement and has indicated his interest as can be seen from the following letter:

State of North Carolina
Governor's Office

Dr. John P. Turner
1302 South 18th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Turner:

It was with great interest that I received the telegram from you and others from St. Louis, informing me of the results of action there on the part of the medical alumni of Shaw University.

The generous start that has been made gives added impetus to the movement to re-establish in this subject and will be glad to confer with you and your committee at some early date this fall, probably about the middle of September.

I suggest that you communicate with me later with reference to fixing a definite date.

8-26-44

Cordially yours,
J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON.

There is at present at Shaw University a pre-medical department, which is accredited by the American Association of Colleges and the American Medical Association.

National Medical Association To Fight Socialized Medicine

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., (ANP)—Assured of further educational opportunities by the fact that one other ranking medical school, the St. Louis University Medical School, has thrown open its doors to Negro students, physicians attending the National Medical Association meeting here last week, were advised to fight against the proposed socialized medical legislation for post-war days. 8-26-44

RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLE

The Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S. J., dean of the St. Louis University Medical School, commenting on the school's changed attitude toward Negro students, said: "A religious principle triumphed over prejudice when the doors of the university were opened to Negroes on completely the same terms as they are open to any other race."

Other speakers at the meeting were Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the Howard University School of Medicine and Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery at Howard.

FOUNDER OF BLOOD BANK

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Dr. T. M. Smith of Chicago presided over the convention which got under way Monday at the Summer High School.

Clinics were being conducted at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital. 8-26-44

Mayor Alloys P. Kaufman, the dean of St. Louis University Medical School and Dr. T. Manuel Smith of Chicago, president of the NMA, were speakers at the public meeting which was held at Kiel auditorium on Tuesda ynight.

Dr. W. A. Young Elected NMA President

Journal + Guide — Norfolk Va.
9-2-44

Doctors Close 4-Day Annual Session In St. Louis

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MEDICAL SCHOOL EXPANSION 9-2-44

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WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Simultaneously with the doctor's meeting, the Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association held its sessions at the convention headquarters, historic Sumner High School. This group stressed "Better Health Through Better Housing." Speakers on their program included Mrs. Mabel Curtis of Carr Square Village (a better housing project in St Louis); Mrs. W. P. Payne, North Carolina; Mrs. T. K. Howard, Mississippi; Mrs. W. A. Walker, Kansas City and Mrs. Mason of New Jersey, each discussing one of the four different phases of "The Woman's Part in Post War Planning." 9-2-44

Donations to the Alma Wells-Givens fund included $50 from Dr. D. W. Byrd of Virginia. The fund is named after the organizer and first presidents of the woman's auxiliary.

On Thursday's election Mrs. Mildred Hale Freeman, Nashville, was chosen president-elect, while Mrs. J. E. Alexander, Charleston, N. C., was elected president.

St. Louis Doctor Elected by Medical Association

Afro-American Balt., Md.

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — Dr. Walter A. Young, local physician and heart specialist, was elected president of the National Medical Association here at the close of the four-day meeting of the association's fiftieth annual convention.

Highlight of the convention was a public meeting on Tuesday night at which Dr. T. M. Smith, the outgoing president, discussed the progress and contributions of the colored physician in the past half century.

As evidences of progress he pointed to the development and expansion of the two medical schools, Howard and Meharry, and the improved personnel, the administration and the decreased death rate in our modernized hospitals from its beginning to the present day system.

Medical Corps Cited

He cited further the contributions of the 543 colored physicians in the armed forces in the United States and abroad. He referred also to Dr. Arthur Thompson, recently commissioned in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Following Dr. Smith's address, Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the school of medicine, Howard University, spoke on "Supply and Demand of Colored Physicians as Related to the Present War Emergency."

Col. M. O. Bousfield, commanding officer of the government hospital, Fort Huachuca, discussed the functions of the post hospital.

Dr. Drew Heard

Dr. Charles R. Drew of Howard University, originator of the world famous blood bank, and 1944 winner of the Spingarm medal, traced the evolution of blood transfusion from its beginning to the present-day system.

Greetings were extended by Mayor A. P. Kaufmann and civic and religious leaders of the city. The distinguished service award was presented to Dr. W. G. Alexander by Dr. John P. Turner.

Clinics were held throughout each day of the meeting, with special display booths by St. Louis's leading medical, food and health firms.

Women Elect Mrs. Freeman

At the same time the women's auxiliary meeting at Summer High School elected Mrs. Mildred Hale Freeman of Nashville, president-elect, and Mrs. J. E. Alexander, Charleston, N. C., each of whom discussed a phase

of "The Woman's Part in Post-War Planning."

Donations to the Alma Wells Givens fund included $5 each from Dr. Smth and Dr. D. W. Byrd of Virginia. The fund is named after the organizer and first president of the auxiliary.

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Old Dominion Medical Society Holds Session In Norfolk

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

6-24-44

NORFOLK — Approximately 300 Virginia physicians and surgeons, graduate nurses and physicians' wives assembled here in the 39th annual session of the Old Dominion Medical Society, the Old Dominion Association of Graduate Nurses and the Old Dominion Medical Society Woman's Auxiliary, composed of doctors' wives, at the Norfolk Community Hospital Wednesday and Thursday, June 14-15.

Prominent local white physicians, specialists in certain fields of medicine, including Dr. J. L. Rawls, Dr. Raymond Kimbrough, the latter of the Norfolk County Medical Society Venereal Diseases Clinic; Dr. Earl L. White of the Hampton Roads Venereal Disease Hospital; and Dr. Harry Pareser of the United States Public Health Service, Norfolk, took part in the panel discussions.

HIGHIGHTS OF MEETING

The highlights of public interest were the opening session held Wednesday night at New Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. S. A. Wilson, pastor, when the Rt. Rev. E. B. Watson, recently elected bishop of the AME Zion Church and former Norfolk pastor, was the principal speaker; the unveiling on Thursday noon of a plaque in the hospital lobby in honor of the hospital staff, with W. T. Mason, chairman of the hospital eecutive board, the speaker and the annual address Thursday afternoon by the president, Dr. F. R. Trigg of Norfolk.

PROFESSIONAL FEATURES

6-24-44

Professional features characterizing the two-day session included a symposium on "Hospitalization" led by S. Tanner Stafford, administrator of the Norfolk Community Hospital and joined in by W. R. Lowe, managing director of the Tidewater Hospital Service; papers on "Congenital Diseases" and a "Review of Unusual Cases in Pediatrics" by Dr. J. W. Jones, Portsmouth, and Dr. G. E. Peace, Norfolk, respectively.

OTHER FEATURES

Other features were medical, surgical and obstetrical clinics conducted with Dr. J. Q. A. Webb, Norfolk; Dr. T. E. Jones, Washington, D. C., and Dr. C. R. S. Collins, Norfolk, participating. Dr. Webb, who is chief of the local hospital staff, also gave a demonstration of new surgical instruments.

6-24-44

"Newer Methods of Treating Syphilis" was the subject discussed by Dr. Kimbrough and Dr. White. A panel discussion on the "Health of the Professional Man" was led by Dr. J. H. Roberts of Roanoke, with Dr. R. C. Ellison of Fredericksburg participating. A paper on "Trends in Socialized Medicine" was read by Dr. Rawls, with a discussion led by Dr. George R. Moore of Roanoke.

A panel discussion on "Professional Problems of the State" was led by Dr. M. E. Norris of Kilmarnock; Dr. W. A. Franklin, West Point; Dr. Clifford Nelson, Lawrenceville and Dr. Everette C. White, Richmond.

Presiding over the various sessions and clinics were Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Dr. E. R. Archer, Dr. Trigg, Dr. D. W. Byrd, all of Norfolk, and Dr. J. B. Darden of Petersburg.

Appearing on the program also were Dr. G. B. D. Stephens, Newport News, Dr. S. I. Moone, Norfolk; Dr. O. D. Durant, Alexandria, and Dr. H. W. Williams.

6-24-44

The House of Delegates of which Dr. E. D. Burke is the speaker, held a scientific session with Dr. D. C. Jones of Farmville reading a paper on "Tuberculosis" and Dr. L. McKnight of Darby, Pa., delivering a talk.

Presiding at the public session Wednesday night was Dr. Burke, who is also president of the local medical society.

Invocation was delivered by the Rev. H. M. Shields, pastor, St. John's AME Church; the welcome address by C. A. Palmer, the response by Dr. H. W. Williams of Petersburg, then president-elect, and introduction of the president, officers and guests was made by Dr. Francis.

Presentations were made to Dr. J. H. Blackwell Jr., and Dr. E. S. Roane of Richmond. Bishop Watson was introduced by Dr. Byrd and benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. B. Henderson. Music was furnished by the chorus, Voices by the Sea, directed by Mrs. Mandonia Porter.

6-24-44

The convention closed with the president's ball being held Thursday night at Oakleaf Park School.

Virginia

38d-1944

By Albert Deutsch

'Socialized Medicine' Bogey Exposed by Surgeons General

PM—New York, N.Y.

Two U. S. Surgeons General neatly knocked one of the main props from under the phony argument against "socialized medicine" in the hearings held last week by the Pepper Senate subcommittee on wartime health and education. The American Medical Assn., its affiliates and stooges, as you know, express deathly fear that any Government-sponsored medical care program might ultimately lead to placing all doctors on the Federal payroll. This, they say, would surely corrupt the doctors, put them under "political control," and lower the quality of medical care. 7-17-44

Here is an excerpt from the testimony of Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the U. S. Navy, personal physician to President Roosevelt, and universally recognized as one of America's topnotch practitioners:

SEN. PEPPER: "Admiral, how long have you been a Navy doctor"

McINTIRE: "For 27 years."

PEPPER: "During those years, have you observed any deterioration in the quality of medical care in the Navy because you and your colleagues were on government salary instead of being paid on a private fee-for-service basis?"

McINTIRE: "Certainly not. The professional quality of medical care in our services is comparable to any in private practice. Our men get excellent medical care. I tell young doctors coming into service:

"'You'll never get rich in the Navy. But you'll get the satisfaction of having the best medical facilities available to you, plus the greatest incentive of all—keeping men well.'

"Perhaps our men don't get paid as well as some private doctors. But, besides the satisfaction of having high-grade medical facilities at his disposal, the Navy doctor has the security of a steady income and a chance for advancement. The fact that his income comes from the Federal government doesn't in the least lower his standards of medical care."

PEPPER: "What about the fact that the patient isn't allowed to choose his own doctor in the Army or Navy, hasn't got the right of so-called 'free choice'?" 7-17-44

McINTIRE: "The patient is satisfied if he feels he's getting a competent doctor, whether he knows him personally or not."

McIntire, for the record, is no wild-eyed radical but a rather conservative man.

Congressmen, by the way, are covered by a complete system of socialized medicine," being entitled to free medical care at Government expense. Many Congressmen who've ranted against health insurance for the rest of the population haven't hesitated to go to the Naval Hospital for anything from a free checkup to a free operation, knowing they'll get the highest quality in medical care at that institution.

Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service made these remarks as a Pepper Committee witness: 7-17-44

"There's been too much heat and too little light in all this talk about socialized medicine. The fact is that many aspects of medicine are already socialized, in whole or in part. Medicine has always been, to some extent, a social function. Some parts of medicine have been completely socialized, as evidenced by medical care under the workmen's compensation system operating in all our states. Three-fourths of the Nation's hospital beds are government-owned. Nearly all our hospital beds for the tuberculous and mentally diseased are in government institutions."